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BILL PASSES HOUSE TEST

Republicans Overjoyed by Securing Majority of Twelve for Report

MR. MANN OBJECTS TO PAPER SCHEDULE

Report Goes to Senate on Monday for Final Action of Congress

Washington, July 31.—The House adopted the conference report on the tariff bill by 195 to 183. The Republicans shrieked in their delight over the final outcome, and Chairman Payne was the central figure of an admiring and congratulatory crowd of colleagues.

Twenty Republicans voted against the report and two Democrats for it. The vote was the climax of an eleven-hour session, conducted through most oppressive heat, but notwithstanding it was enlivened by a dozen or more speeches of more or less fiery nature. The temperature did not deter a vast throng from going to the capitol to witness the closing scenes.

The day opened with what appeared to be part of an organized filibuster against the conference report, when Mr. Mondell, Wyoming, demanded the reading of the lengthy document. This proceeded for about an hour and a half, when, with about two-thirds remaining to be read, Mr. Mondell permitted the debate to go on.

Chairman Payne defended the report and appealed to his Republican colleagues to support it, prophesying at the same time that when the bill was enacted into law it would meet with the approval of the country.

Mr. Clark, the minority leader, and many of his colleagues denounced the bill, and chastised the Republicans for falling, as they alleged, to revise the tariff downward and thus keep their party in power.

Perhaps the most sensational speech of all was by Mr. Mann, of Illinois, who said he would vote against the report providing the rates on pulp and print paper, as reduced by the house, were not retained. He declared that particular schedule, and declared that Canada would take such action regarding pulp wood and print paper as to place an almost prohibitory price on paper in this country.

At 9:07 p. m. the house, with the conference report ready to be messaged to the senate for action, adjourned until Monday noon.

Provision was made for the administration of the new tariff law by the urgency deficiency appropriation bill which was passed. In addition to the salaries for judges and other officials and employees of the new United States court of customs appeals, the senate appropriated \$100,000 to aid the state department in making commercial treaties, \$100,000 to pay the expenses of the advisory board which will assist the president in carrying out the duties imposed upon him by the maximum and minimum provision and \$100,000 to defray the expenses of a bureau which will enforce the collection of the new corporation tax.

Amendments were adopted appropriating \$6,000 each for automobiles or other vehicles to be used by the vice-president and the speaker of the house.

After a long discussion, the senate voted to reduce the salaries of the judges of the new customs court to \$7,000, the amount received by judges of United States circuit courts. Salaries of the government attorneys who will try customs cases were also reduced.

CHINESE TRAGEDY

Vice-Consul Wing of New York Mortally Wounded by One of His Countrymen

New York, July 31.—Dr. Luk Wing, Chinese vice-consul at New York, a graduate of Lehigh and Yale universities, and married to an American woman, was mortally wounded at his offices in a lower Broadway building, this afternoon, by a man of his own race, who gives a valuable but confused and contradictory report of himself in pigeon English.

Dr. Wing died last night in St. Gregory's hospital, shortly after eight o'clock. He had been shot in the back with a revolver. Mrs. Wing, who is ill herself, was driven to the hospital in time to be at his bedside before the end came. At no time was Dr. Wing strong enough to make an anti-mortem statement.

Michael McDonald, for two years special watchman at the Chinese consulate, identified the murderer tonight as Wong Bow Cheung, who, he said, was formerly a steward on the United States Battleship Indiana. The man himself was at first thought to be a Japanese. He gave his name to the police as Matuda Woung, and said he lived at No. 1215 Buttonwood street, Philadelphia, although until recently he had been employed as a cook at Galen Hall, an Atlantic City hotel. He came to New York only yesterday. He is undersized and crooked-shouldered, and wears American clothes.

No rational motive for the murder has developed. Nobody witnessed the shooting. Dr. Wing had offices on the fifth floor of No. 18 Broadway. Tenants on the seventh floor said they heard a shot and rushed down stairs, to find the vice-consul and his assassin scuffling in the hallway. Men on the fourth floor who were moving a safe heard some one above them shout "Help, I've been shot." A dwarfish figure with a convulsed face rushed past them. The figure was the assassin. He was not caught until he reached the street. The revolver, with

one exploded shell and a misfired shell in it, was found in his coat pocket. Quong Yick Nam, the Chinese interpreter, quizzed the prisoner at length tonight. The residuum of fact in his conflicting statements is that he held a grievance against the vice-consul because his applications for aid had been refused.

OSAKA FIRE CHECKED

Thirteen Thousand Buildings in Japanese City Have Been Reduced to Ashes

Osaka, Japan, Aug. 1.—At 6 o'clock this morning the terrible conflagration which has reduced to ashes a large portion of this city, was under control. Up to that hour 13,000 buildings had been destroyed. An area four miles square was swept by the flames.

Fire at Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 31.—The plant of the Niagara Pulp Board company was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss \$50,000.

Found Dead at Union Bay.

Nanaimo, July 31.—The body of an unknown man was found this morning by a farmer living near Union Bay. The body was lying near McLaughlin's camp. A coroner has been notified and an inquest probably held.

Czar in France.

Cherbourg, July 31.—President Fallieres and the Czar exchanged toasts at the close of the dinner on board the French battleship Verite tonight. Both declared that the Franco-Russian alliance was as strong as ever, and constituted a guarantee of the peace of Europe. A feature of the meeting of the Czar and the president was the presentation by President Fallieres to the Czar's children of many magnificent gifts.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR MINING

Conditions in Kootenay Showing Signs of Great Improvement

Nelson, July 31.—So good an authority as W. H. Aldridge, general manager of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., declares that the mining outlook in Kootenay is decidedly satisfactory; the chief item being the large amount of new capital that is being put into the industry from widely separated sources. Much of this money is being put into old and well developed properties, which for many reasons have either been idle or only worked on a small scale, but whose capacity to give satisfactory returns has never been doubted by well-posted mining men. This is especially true of silver-lead mines. The increased shipments to the Trail smelter and the increased capacity of the company's plant testify to the steady and satisfactory progress made.

The Fern mine, a Nelson property, eleven miles south of the city, has been reopened, and will be developed on a generous scale. The mine made large returns formerly, but has been idle for six or seven years. A good strike of high grade ore is reported on the Westmont property in the Slocan-Kootenay division. Returns from Sheep Creek show the camp's satisfactory progress.

Following are the ore shipments by seasons for the week and year to date. Boundary, week, 22,995; year, 783,157. Slocan-Kootenay, week, 3,738; year, 108,905 tons. Rossland, week, 4,296; year, 134,024. Total shipments for the past week were 30,941 tons, and for the year to date 1,026,086 tons.

Wright's Success

Washington, July 31.—Orville Wright travelled 47,431 miles an hour in his flight yesterday in returning from the Alexandria end of the course to Fort Meyer. This is the official report made by the trial board at the war department today. His speed to Alexandria from the Fort Meyer end of the course was 37,733 miles an hour, making his average 42,483. The Wright brothers will receive \$30,000 for their aeroplane, \$5,000 of which is the bonus for excess in speed over the contract requirement.

Leon Ling's Friend

New York, July 31.—After having held him as a witness for more than a month, the authorities today obtained the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of Chong Sing, Leon Ling's friend, on a charge of first degree murder as an accessory after the fact, in the death of Elsie Sigel. Issuance of the warrant followed an application yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Chong Sing from custody. The warrant will be served should the Supreme court decide that the prisoner is entitled to release from the coroner's commitment, under which he has been held.

Vancouver Assault Case.

Vancouver, July 31.—Prosecutor Kennedy this morning could not proceed with the trial of Robert Reid, foreman for the Stanley Park stables, who is alleged to have assaulted Joe Reynolds, foreman for the Vancouver Transfer Co., seven days ago, owing to the inability of Dr. McPhillips, who attended Mr. Reynolds, to be present in court and give evidence of the extent of Reynolds' injuries. The trial was adjourned till next Tuesday. The accused was allowed out on bail of \$1000 given by himself and one surety of \$1000. Reynolds appeared in court with a black eye and pale from several days spent in bed when for a time his life was despaired of. The original charge laid against Reid was assault with intent to commit murder, but this morning this was changed to aggravated assault. Reid pleaded not guilty and elected for trial before Magistrate Williams.

MEXICO CITY AGAIN SHAKEN

Second Earthquake Keeps Buildings Rocking for Long Period

MANY BUILDINGS SUFFER DAMAGE

Havoc Wrought in Acapulco by Earth Tremors of Friday

Mexico City, July 31.—Mexico City was again severely shaken by an earthquake today. A shock more severe than any yet experienced rocked the city for one minute and forty seconds at 12:43 p. m. No great damage was done, though innumerable public and other buildings were cracked. The

SEISMOGRAPH REPORTS ANOTHER SHOCK

The recent Mexican earthquake was well recorded on the Victoria Seismograph and the disturbance must have been a very severe one. Another quake possibly from the same region was recorded yesterday morning between 11 and 12 o'clock.

national palace suffered considerably. Reports from Governor Damania Flores, of the State of Guerrero, declare that in Acapulco the largest and strongest buildings were razed by the force of yesterday's tremors, and there has been heavy property loss throughout that section. Acapulco custom house, with its warehouse, the military barracks and a number of other prominent buildings, were absolutely destroyed. A number of other prominent buildings were absolutely destroyed, while the municipal palace suffered serious damage.

Pittsburg Coal Strike Settled

Pittsburg, July 31.—There will be no further suspension of work in the mines of the Pittsburg Coal company. This positive statement was made today by President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, who has been in conference with the officials of the Pittsburg Coal company here for several days adjusting the differences which resulted in a short strike of 15,000 men. The company in this district recently. All the differences were amicably adjusted at the conference.

BANK RAIDED BY DESPERADO

Teller in Royal Branch at Vancouver Made to Hand Out Money

Vancouver, July 31.—A desperado masked in a red handkerchief at 9 o'clock entered the Bridge street branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, and at the point of a gun forced Paying Teller Logan to pass out money amounting to less than \$100.

If the hold-up had kept his nerve he would probably have secured several thousands. People in the bank were too astounded to offer any resistance when the hold-up entered. He walked deliberately to the window where Logan was standing and leveling his gun at the teller's head, demanded the money. Logan was slow to comply, and the hold-up gruffly told him, "Well, come on. Get a hurry on or I'll blow your head off."

Logan passed out handfuls of bills, but they were mostly of the smallest denominations. The robber waited patiently for a while, then suddenly seemed to lose his nerve, and grabbing a handful of bills fled. The entire police force are working hard, and have a good description. The man was large, wore a slouch hat, and was dressed like a laborer.

VICTORIA MEN GO TO DEFEAT

Lose Lacrosse Game at New Westminster by Fourteen Goals to Seven

Queen's Park, New Westminster, July 31.—The Victoria lacrosse twelve met defeat here this afternoon when the locals won from them by the score of 14 goals to seven. The Salmon Belles were in fine form today and were considerably better on their home grounds than the victors. The scorers for the locals were Purdy, Galbraith and Sangster; for Victoria, Leo Sweeney and Julian scored two each, Owens, Carss and Hancock being the other players. Lo

B. C. TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Men's singles — Joe Tyler (Spokane). Ladies' singles — Miss H. Hotchkiss (Berkeley).

tally. Alex Stevens and Falrair were the stars on the Victoria defence, and did some great and praiseworthy work. Kurn, the local goal tender, was the most effective man on the Westminister twelve, and made many remarkable saves. There was very little rough work in the game, and the 600 spectators that attended voted it a good clean exhibition of lacrosse.

The officials were: Referee, C. D. Peele, New Westminster; Judge of play, J. D. Manning, New Westminster; goal umpires, G. Elcough, New Westminster; Cliff Carroll, Victoria; timekeeper, J. L. Keary, New Westminster.

Eastern Lacrosse At Montreal—Tecumsehs, 4; Nationals, 3. At Cornwall—Cornwall, 9; Capitals, 4.

RUSSIA FIRM IN MANCHURIA

Movements at Harbin Taken to Mean Renewed Activity in East

Pekin, July 31.—M. Korostov, Russian minister at Pekin, gave out today a statement to the effect that Russia does not recognize the principle contained in the note of Great Britain, Germany, America and Australia, making objection to the Russo-Chinese preliminary and other agreements for the administration of the Manchurian railway zone. The minister declares that the treaty has been signed, and Russia suddenly re-opened the Harbin and Manchurian railway zone questions on July 27 by the re-imposition of taxes.

As a protest against this action all the shops in the district, both Russian and Chinese, were closed. They were re-opened, however, two days later without paying the taxes. Official reports from Harbin today say that the railway company intends to enforce the taxes. The Russian consulate at Harbin has ordered the maritime customs precincts on the Sungari river at Harbin removed from their positions before the property of the railway company.

Russia's sudden activity is believed here to indicate that St. Petersburg has sanctioned a comprehensive eastern policy under the ministry of finance. The simultaneous precipitation of the railway zone and Sungari question is believed to eliminate Japan in this connection, as Japan favors Russia on the first but opposes her on the second. Russia's action has anticipated the plans of Japan and China to negotiate again the entire Manchurian question.

Young Golf Champion Homewood County Club, Flossmoor, July 31.—Charles Evans, jr., of Exmoor, 18 years old, the youngest player who entered the tournament, won the western amateur golf championship today, by defeating Albert Seckel, of Riverside, by one up in a thrilling 36 hole match. A field of 126 started.

Irrigation Congress. Lethbridge, July 31.—J. Champlin, one of the Abnaskin land claimants, who is doing such great work in Egypt, has been prevailed to give an address at the convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association here on Thursday and Friday, August 5 and 6. He will speak on irrigation in Egypt. As Mr. Champlin is one of the greatest authorities on this subject, his address will be a distinct feature of the convention.

Insanity of Hawratim. Ottawa, July 31.—Because one of their number became a "Wendigo," which means a violent lunatic, a tribe of Cree Indians who make trading headquarters at Moose Factory, came near starving during the spring just passed. Word of this condition of affairs reached Superintendent Scott of the education branch of the department of Indian Affairs, and Constable Groux of the Dominion police force has been despatched to bring the insane Indian to Asylum at Hamilton. It will take Groux ten days to reach Moose Factory via Moose River, 300 miles of journey having to be made by canoe from Missanabie on the main line of the C. P. R.

Shot Three in Crowd Paterson, N. J., July 31.—A blind negro, angered by the bartender's refusal to serve him more liquor, today snatched two revolvers in a crowded saloon, killing two men and seriously wounding a third. Wm. P. Saxon is the man under arrest on two charges of murder. In spite of his blindness, the police say he is the terror of the shore district, where he is known as "The Devil." Robert Ferguson, one of Saxon's companions, died 12 minutes after the fusillade in the saloon today, with a ball in his side. Charles Hummel, white, died in the hospital from a shot in the abdomen. Joseph Geiger, also white, had his jaw and his right arm shattered, and now lies in a dangerous condition. Saxon fled, but was captured.

SITUATION IS IMPROVED

Belief That the Revolutionary Movement in Spain Has Been Checked

GREAT SLAUGHTER AT BARCELONA

Operations at Melilla Suspended While Both Sides Reinforce

Madrid, July 31.—The government's silence as to the situation at Barcelona is still unbroken, and no statement is vouchsafed giving any adequate idea of the bloody incidents attending the uprising of the revolution. Tonight's summary of the situation shows that the conditions at Barcelona are greatly improved, and the belief is prevalent here that by tomorrow all will be over. No information as to the number of revolutionists courtmartialled and sentenced has reached Madrid. Already the work of clearing away the evidences of the revolution at Barcelona has begun, and the various industries will, according to these reports, resume operations at once. Throughout Catalonia the situation is decidedly calmer, and reports from other parts of the country bring news of similar improvement of conditions.

Melilla the Moors are actively preparing for a new attack on the Spanish position, but General Marina has been instructed, as soon as the big army is concentrated, to assume the offensive march out of Melilla and strike a decisive blow. The work of reinforcing Melilla and occupying the war department. Scores of young men, sons of the most prominent families, have reported to the department officials and offered their services in organizing similar to the American rough riders in the Cuban campaign.

The government has adopted the most rigorous precautions against the general strike at Madrid which the workmen's organizations threaten to inaugurate on Monday. Many republicans and socialist sympathizers have been arrested because of their suspicious attitude and thrown into prison. The government has refused to receive a petition for the release of these persons. Several republican deputies declare that they will hold meetings of protest against the government's action.

According to the newspaper El Mundo, steps have been taken to organize a volunteer cavalry body, similar to the famous American rough riders in the Spanish-American war to fight the Moors at Melilla. The officers and soldiers will bear all the expense of the equipment, transportation and sustenance of the organization, throughout the Moroccan campaign. The movement has met with enthusiasm among the leading families whose sons are clamoring to participate.

Shelling Moorish Stronghold. Melilla, July 31.—Although the heavy artillery mounted upon the forts continues to throw projectiles against the Moorish stronghold on Mount Guruga, the situation is comparatively quiet. A train transporting engineers was derailed and attacked by the Moors near Melilla, but they were repulsed with loss. General Marina is planning when reinforcements arrive to make a grand march to Zelouan, in the interior. The Moors, it is declared, are lacking in food and ammunition, and were forced to desist in their attacks, and withdraw to the lead mines to make bullets.

Liberal Support. Paris, July 31.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps telegraphs that former Premier Forest Y. Pendergast, the Liberal leader, has advised his partisans to support the government and the army during the present crisis.

Barcelona Slaughter. San Sebastian, via French frontier, July 31.—An authoritative personage declared tonight that ten courtmartial sentences sent continuously throughout Thursday and Friday, and that the number of the revolutionists condemned and shot is estimated at 120. About 3,000 revolutionists were killed or wounded by machine guns or rifle fire.

TEN KILLED

Disastrous Collision of Two Trains on Spokane and Inland Electric Railway

Spokane, July 31.—Ten persons were killed and at least 60 injured in a head-on collision of two electric trains on the Spokane and Inland Railway late this afternoon. The wreck occurred at Coldwell, a station between Coeur d'Alene and Spokane. Both trains were going at the rate of about 15 miles an hour. They crashed together without warning. The coaches were crushed. Women were thrown from their seats, some being sent through the windows. Passengers were caught under piles of wood and steel. A special train of physicians was hurried forward to the scene from Coeur d'Alene and other places. The Coeur d'Alene hospital is now filled with the injured. Only one member of the crews was injured.

Votes For Women Boston, July 31.—A four weeks' tour of Massachusetts by trolley is planned by the votes-for-women committee of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association, to begin early on Monday morning next. Meetings are to be held out of doors in all cases unless weather conditions are unfavorable.

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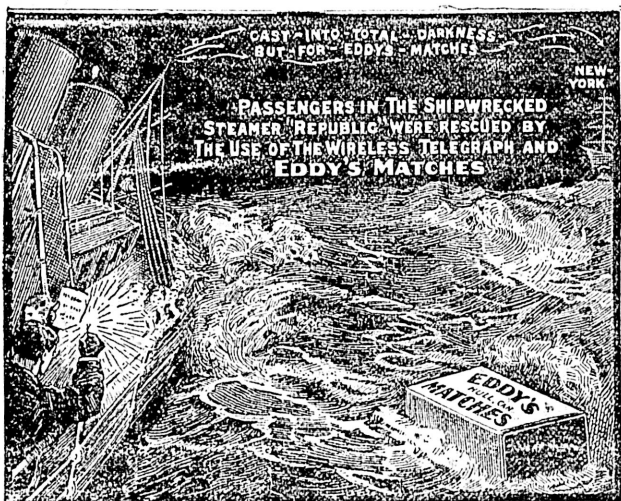
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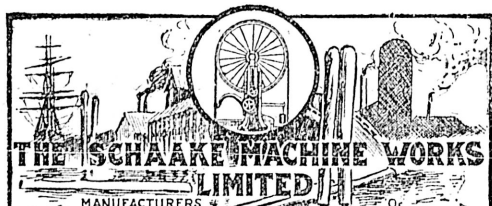
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WON FAME AS THE "BOY MAYOR"

Sherburn M. Becker Tells of Great Work on Panama Canal

Sherburn M. Becker, one of the most pushful citizens of the United States, and a man who three years ago won fame all over the continent under the sobriquet of "the boy mayor of Milwaukee," is on a visit to Victoria. A young man, aggressive, eager, and full of vitality, Mr. Becker, while engaged in municipal work in Milwaukee, inaugurated one of the first graft prosecutions in the United States, as an outcome of which he saved his city \$100,000 in two years.

The story of the Milwaukee graft prosecution is an old one dating back to 1903. In that year Mr. Becker, then a ward representative, moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expense account of the printing and stationery of the county board. He was chairman of the committee which



SHERBURN M. BECKER.

conducted the investigation, as a result of which laws were passed at Madison, and printing, that had cost \$37,500 in 1903, cost about \$2,500 the following year, and the two years following over \$80,000 were saved to Milwaukee county.

When Mr. Becker became mayor of Milwaukee three years ago, at the age of 29, he had in his election campaign the corporations, the newspapers, and the full force of the democratic machine arrayed against him. But he won, sheerly by his strenuous personality, and because he enlisted the aid of all the young people, both boys and girls, and did not stop even at kissing babies to achieve his ambition. He was the first Republican mayor elected in eight years, and since he left office a year ago the city has returned to its old Democratic faith.

Visits Panama.

Mr. Becker has recently returned from a trip to the Panama Canal zone. While on his way there, President Taft heard that he was going, and telegraphed to Lieut. Colonel Goethals, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, telling him to extend Mr. Becker all official civilities.

In conversation with the Colonist, Mr. Becker stated that the Panama Canal would be completed in 1915. He spent three weeks there, and went all over the works, accompanied by Secretary for War Dickenson. The saving which this canal will effect in the carriage of freight will be enormous, according to Mr. Becker. It now costs \$30 a ton to ship freight from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast by means of the railroads. Sending it via the Horn costs \$5 per ton. When the canal is complete it will be possible to ship similar freight for \$3 per ton.

Mr. Becker states that an enormous work is about to be carried out at the Gatun Dam at Panama. To build this 4,500,000 barrels of cement will be required, and it will take two steamers two years to carry this from New York. When the dam is built, it will back up a lake of 190 square miles in area, and it will take all the rivers flowing into this two years to fill it up. Of the feasibility and ultimate success of the canal, Mr. Becker, from personal observation, has not the slightest doubt. To celebrate the formal opening of the canal a world exposition is planned for 1915, and while there the government and the World's Fair Club made Mr. Becker their representative in the United States.

A scheme which has suggested itself to Mr. Becker as a result of his visit to the canal zone, is the necessity of a steamship line between Seattle, San Francisco, and the Pacific terminal of the Panama railroad. This, he considers, should be carried out by the government. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 should be set aside and a first-class line of steamships established. Such a steamship line, he says, would prevent the transcontinental railroads from making advances in their rates, and would tend to reduce rates where they are too high. It would be a paying proposition for the government, for it would give the federal line on the

Atlantic a paying tonnage eastbound. The vessels on the Atlantic line at present return to New York in ballast.

Speaks of Canada.

About Canada, over which he has travelled extensively, Mr. Becker is most enthusiastic. Nowhere, he says, in the world can a finer stretch of scenery be found than on the Canadian Pacific between Vancouver and Banff. While at the latter place, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who is acquainted with Mr. Becker, sent a telegram telling the hotel officials to extend him every courtesy. Sir Thomas is a native of Milwaukee, and first learned railroad-ing under Mr. Becker in grandfather, when the latter was president of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railroad.

Mr. Becker says that he has noticed a great growth in Victoria since his last visit some years ago. The Empress Hotel, which, he says, is one of the finest on the continent, has added greatly to the attractiveness of the place. There is no hotel with such a spacious rotunda and such airy corridors to be found anywhere, and its commodious nature, as well as the climatic attractions of the city, have induced Mr. Becker to prolong his stay here.

The visitor was also struck with the good nature here. From the interest which he takes in municipal affairs, he has made a study of pavements in the different cities of the world he has visited. In his opinion, the creosote block pavement, when properly laid, is the best. Granite pavement has been the best in cities where the traffic is very heavy.

Another matter which impressed Mr. Becker in Victoria was the neat appearance of the police, and the excellence of the public buildings. The parliament building he considers a masterpiece, and says that it has few equals in design on the continent.

He is so enamored with British Columbia that he intends returning here in the fall to take part in the hunting in the interior. While here then he will make his headquarters at Victoria.

PICNIC WILL BE HUGE SUCCESS

Arrangements Made for Annual Conservative Outing at Sidney

No stone is being left unturned to make the annual Conservative picnic to be held at Sidney next Saturday, one of the most successful outings of its kind, which has ever taken place. A galaxy of speakers will be present, including Premier McBride, Hon. W. J. Bowser, C. H. Barnard, P. M. H. Hayward, M. P. P. for Cowichan, the lower mainland members, and any other ministers of the British Columbia government who are in town.

The Fifth Regiment band has been engaged, and the Scottish pipers will also be present. A good programme of sports has been drawn up, including Scottish dancing, and a tug-of-war. A contest for Queen of the picnic will also be held, the most popular lady present to be adjudged the winner. This will be carried out by voting.

Trains will leave for Sidney on Saturday next at 8 a. m., 10.30 a. m., and 1.30 p. m., and returning they will leave Sidney for Victoria at 6 p. m., and 8.15 p. m. The committee in charge of the picnic arrangements wish particular attention drawn to the fact that the last train returning to the city will leave Sidney at 8.15 p. m.

ARION CLUB TO GIVE CONCERT

Programme in Aid of King's Daughters at "Mt. Adelaide" Tuesday

The open air concert given yearly by the Arion club in aid of some charity, will this year be under the auspices of the King's Daughters, and will be held in the gardens at Mrs. Henry Croft's beautiful home. If the evening is calm many, no doubt, will cross the harbor in boats and canoes, and enjoy the music from the water. The club will sing from the top of the looking harbor and they have never before had a more ideal place in which to sing. As the grounds are spacious it would be inconvenient to take up a collection as in former years, but an entrance fee will be collected at the gate.

The following is the programme:

- 1—Proudly as the Eagle..... Wind, Oh Wind.....
- 2—Solo..... Mrs. C. E. Wilson
- 3—Solo..... Mr. Herbert Kent
- 4—Happiest Land.....
- 5—Sea Song..... Mrs. Hinton
- 6—Hush.....
- 7—Winter Song..... Mr. J. Longfield
- 8—Northman's Song.....
- 9—He Who Trusts..... Mrs. Campbell
- 10—Solo..... Mr. Marsh
- 11—On the Sea.....
- 12—Homeward Watch..... Mrs. J. Longfield
- 13—Soldiers' Farewell..... Waltz
- 14—God Save the King.....

Mrs. G. C. Howell, of Elford street, has quite recovered from the serious illness of which she suffered and is home from the hospital.

Mrs. F. Sylvester and Miss Ruby left this afternoon for a two weeks' sojourn at Banff and other mountain points. Before returning they will visit Seattle and Tacoma.

The Best Equipped Men's Store in Victoria

August and September bid fair to present us with ideal summer weather. We would, therefore, emphasize "flannels" as the ideal fabrics for summer wear. These are just the neat, well-tailored suits in which you will feel cool, comfortable and entirely satisfied—just what up-to-date men need for outing, travel, business, semi-dress—anything:

TWO-PIECE SUMMER SUIT

ENGLISH FLANNEL, dark grey, well tailored in newest style, single breasted. Prices, \$13.00 to\$8.00

ENGLISH FLANNEL, dark grey, latest design, double breasted, well tailored. Prices \$13.50 to\$8.50

ENGLISH FLANNEL, blue with white stripes, tailored in A-1 style, very stylish. Price\$16.50

ENGLISH FLANNEL, dark olive with white stripes, newest model for summer wear. Price\$16.50

ENGLISH FLANNELS AND TWEEDS, excellent fabrics in fancy greys, olives and latest shade of brown, very latest and best ideas and the acme of good tailoring. Prices, \$18.00, \$15.00 and\$12.00



WILSONS
MEN'S FURNISHERS

PEOPLE FLOCKING DAILY TO THE SALE OF THE

The B. C. Trading Co.

558 JOHNSON STREET

The people we are making happy daily is, putting it mildly. Hundreds of bargainseekers taking advantage of the prices we are giving them daily and the way they buy satisfies us that they who purchase go home tickled and tell their neighbors and friends. The visitors to our sale are our best advertisers—come in and be one of them.

INCOMPARABLE VALUES

GARDEN RAKES, reg. 65c. Now..35¢
CUPS AND SAUCERS, gold lined, regular \$1.50 dozen. Now.....95¢
FRUIT JARS—IMPROVED GEM—
Per dozen—Pints 75¢—Quarts 85¢—
Half-gallons\$1.00

PRICES LIKE THESE—LOOK—READ

DINNER SETS, regular \$18. Now..\$9.95
TOILET SETS, regular \$2.50. Now..\$1.95
TOILET SETS, regular \$7. Now..\$3.95
HEAVY NICKLE-PLATED DINNER
KNIVES, regular \$3.50. Now...\$1.95
Hundreds of bargains space will not permit us to enumerate.

THE WESTERN ADJUSTMENT CO.

Now Having The Big Sale of The
B. C. Trading Co.'s \$10,000 Stock
REMEMBER THE PLACE AND THE NUMBER
558 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

An Attractive House Is Quickly Rented



The real reason back of vacant houses is often quickly summed up in two words—"No paint." The dwelling that is paint-worn inside or outside is not desirable from looks or a health standpoint.

To Paint Without Great Expenditure

Is a problem for every householder. Let us solve it for YOU. We are well up on the paint question and will gladly give our suggestions and estimate of cost free of charge for interior and exterior work. Our experts are renowned for their excellence and promptness. Our charges are always reasonable.

MELROSE COMPANY, Ltd.

PAINTERS AND ART DECORATORS

618 FORT STREET

VICTORIA, B. C.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

"CLASSY"**Straw Hats**

Boaters. Very latest shapes of Christy (London) and Brigham Hopkins (New York), exceptionally smart. PRICES. .\$.1 to \$5

F.A.GOWEN Amalgamated with T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
The Gentlemen's Store - - - 1112 Government Street.

THE STORK

Ladies' and Children's Store

FOR

THIS WEEK ONLY

Special Line Ladies' Cotton Drawers25c
Ladies' Cotton Nightdresses, trimmed lace .. .65c
Children's Cotton Vests15c
Children's Cotton Drawers20c
Clearing Lines of Ladies' Belts, 10c, 15c, and25c

R. TUNNICLIFFE & CO.
643 FORT STREET.

1 1/2 ACRES

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in good order. Large barn, stable, chicken houses, fruit trees, etc. Land all cultivated, close to Head Street, near car line—

Price For a Quick Sale
\$3,500

Terms can be arranged

The above price is a fair valuation of land in this vicinity without any improvements.

APPLY TO

A. G. Howard Potts

Phone 1192

731 Fort Street

Maynard & Son

AUCTIONEERS.

Under instructions from W. H. Pen-nock, Esq., we will sell on

Wednesday, Aug. 4

2 p. m.

At his residence, 1217 Whittaker Street, all his

Elegant and Costly Furniture and Furnishings

Including—Drawing Room: Very fine Mason & Risch piano, elegant mahogany three piece parlor suite, electric chandelier, two pair of curtains, quarter cut oak centre table, very fine over mantel, jardiniere, vases, ottoman, walnut table, silver set and tray, four carved oak picture frames, very fine Brussels carpet square, two deer skin rugs, bric-a-brac mantel, clock ornaments. Hall: Elegant oak hall stand, splendid hall carpet, umbrella holder, five pictures, portiers, very good stair carpet. Diningroom: A very handsome quartered cut oak buffet, eight-foot oak extension table, six oak diningroom chairs, oak rockers, handsome oak secretary and bookcase, 15 volume Chambers encyclopedia, 75-volume assorted books, morris chairs, spring edge couch, table covers, heater and pipe, pictures, mantel clock, electric chandelier, cushions, Brussels carpet, rugs, ornaments, bric-a-brac pictures, elegant lot of cut glass, cutlery, plated and silverware, salad bowl and fork, curving sets, chinaware, crockery, glassware, etc. Three Bedrooms, consisting of two very fine dressers and stands, very handsome mahogany bedroom suite, single and three-quarter iron bedstead, spring and mattresses, three carpet squares, tables, chairs, toilet sets, very good blankets, bed comforts, sheets, pillows, quilts, curtains, pictures. Kitchen, Scullery, etc.: Albion steel range, clock, very good inlaid linoleum, kitchen table, chairs, bathroom linoleum, cooking utensils, jardiniere, carpet sweeper, lawn mower, screen doors and window screens, jam jars, tubs, all the blinds, etc. This is a list of the most important articles. On view Tuesday afternoon. Take Spring Ridge car, get off at Chambers street, walk two blocks towards Pandora avenue.

MAYNARD & SON, AUCTIONEER.

NOTICE

To whom it may concern. Dated July 27, 1909. The undersigned, having bought out the shares in the grocery business of Man Hop & Co., carried on at Chemainus, held by Chin Hing and Jui Noy Kow, with their interest in stock and fixtures and lease of store.

Victoria, July 29th. (Signed) SHING YICK TONG.

P.O. EMPLOYEE UNDER ARREST

Old-time Member of Local Department Faces Serious Charge

Making a wild dash for liberty, but failing to elude the constable, who caught him before he succeeded in boarding a street car, Frederick Babbage, for the past fifteen years a trusted employee of the post office department, in which he has occupied important positions, is confined in the cells at the police station, held on a charge of stealing His Majesty's mail. The arrest was effected at the instance of North Shakespear, postmaster, and occurred only after long and careful surveillance had been kept of the prisoner by his fellow employees. For many months past mail has been missed. Persons to whom mail has been addressed and who never received it have repeatedly complained to the department here. The first it was thought that perhaps the mail had been lost through the carelessness of carriers, or in some other manner; but as the complaints increased the officials here became convinced that some one having access to the mails was stealing letters. Suspicion was directed to no one in particular, but all employees in a position to have stolen the mail were naturally placed in an unenviable situation. The thefts continued, and recently suspicion was directed towards Babbage. Last evening, shortly after six o'clock, Babbage, who was being closely watched by two of his fellow employees, E. F. Sheppard and J. H. Lowry, was seen to act in a suspicious manner. The two believed they saw him secret some object in his pocket, and springing towards him they seized hold of him and escorted him into the office of the postmaster, Mr. Shakespear.

Made Break for Liberty.

The latter was about to question Babbage, but, breaking loose from Sheppard and Lowry, the suspect sprang towards one of the office windows, and before he could be stopped jumped through the glass, alighted on the sidewalk, and started on a run for a passing street car. Constable Ireland, who was passing along his beat, saw Babbage running towards Government street, and noticing the excited gestures of the postmaster at the window, and suspecting that something was wrong, called the fleeing man and brought him back to the postmaster's office. The police patrol wagon was summoned, and Babbage taken to the police station, where, on being examined, a packet of eight letters, none of which, it is alleged, belonged to him, but were letters directed to others, and which he had purloined, were found in his possession.

On arrival at the police station, Babbage declared that in jumping through the window he had injured himself. He groaned, as if in great pain, and anxiously called for a doctor. The city medical officer, Dr. Robertson, was called, but after examining the man, expressed the opinion that there was little, if anything, the matter with him other than a bruise on one of his ankles. Postmaster Shakespear came to the police station and laid a charge against Babbage of stealing mail.

Here Many Years.

Babbage has been an old time resident of the city, and for fifteen years has been in the employ of the local post office department, first in the inspector's office, and subsequently as letter sorter and collector. He has always, until recently, borne the best of character. He has a family residing here. The prisoner will probably be arraigned tomorrow morning, but it is unlikely that the case will be proceeded with until some more searching inquiry has been instituted.

NOW LOCATED IN NEW PREMISES

B. Wilson Co., Limited, Have Moved to Herald Street Quarters

Yesterday was a busy day with the staff of B. Wilson and Company, Ltd. The company moved into its fine new quarters on Herald street, and tomorrow morning will open for business at the new stand. The new buildings, which have been in course of erection since October last, are the most up to date of their kind on the coast, all the latest ideas in cold storage systems and refrigerating plants having been installed at great expense. Every facility for conducting the company's business has been installed, and the great addition to its quarters will prove a boon to the company, the business of

Maynard & Son AUCTIONEERS.**Preliminary Notice**

Instructed by the owners, we will sell, at 1234 PANDORA AVENUE, on

Wednesday, Aug. 11th
2 p. m.

ALMOST NEW

FURNITURE and EFFECTS

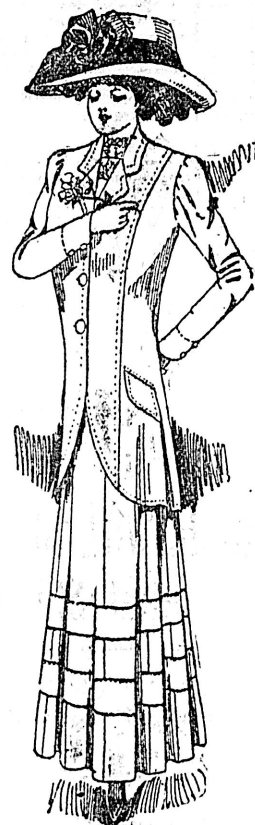
6-Hole Steel Range, Gas Stoves, and Heaters, 8 IRON BEDSTEADS, OSTERMOOR MATTRESSES, All the Bedding, etc. This house has 12 rooms, and is completely furnished only a short time ago. Full particulars later.

MAYNARD & SON, AUCTIONEERS.

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies, Misses and Children

Campbell's
"THE FASHION CENTRE"

Home of the Dress Beautiful Exclusive and Economical

EARLY FALL COSTUMES

We have just opened up our second shipment of Fall Costumes and can assure the Ladies of Victoria that we have never offered more thoroughly up-to-date suits, at such moderate prices, as we now submit for their inspection. THE STYLES this Fall are distinctly a blend of Parisian and New York models, resulting in the creation of a decidedly stylish garment. The suit coat will be extremely long, reaching nearly to the skirt hem, and will be modelled on closer lines than those of the Summer. The waist line will be thrown low, the effect in many instances being accomplished by set-on skirt pieces. Dark colors will predominate, but in delicate pastel shading, thereby enhancing the effect of the somewhat novel tints in vogue this Fall. We may mention Black, Brownish Rose, Bluish Violet, Olympian Blue, Purplish Blue, Deep Red, Seal Brown, Yellowish Green, Pebble Grey and numerous other shades of unique character.

Each new costume we exhibit in our show-rooms embraces the latest features and novelties of the early Fall Creations which will be worn in the most fashionable American and European centres. As the airship of the future will bring nations close together, so does the enterprise of "Campbell's" enable the ladies of this Western City to be gowned and costumed in the most approved and up-to-date styles of fashionable Europe and America, and at no greater cost.

Tuesday's Specials

We have a few odd garments which have been overlooked during our July Sale and which we offer at prices which ensure quick clearance.

ONE LINEN AND THREE CRASH DUSTERS, seven-eighths length, suitable for motoring or driving. Regular prices \$13.50 and \$9.75. To clear.....**\$5.00**

FIVE WHITE LACE COATS, regular \$15.00. To clear.....**\$5.00**

They won't linger long, so do not procrastinate.

Angus Campbell & Co., Limited

THE FASHION CENTRE

1010 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

which has grown altogether too great for the old quarters on Store street.

The new buildings were erected on plans prepared by Hooper and Watkins, architects, while Lamy Bros. were the contractors. J. C. Corbin, an expert engineer, had supervision of the installation of the refrigerating plant, which is not equalled in any similar plant west of the mountains. The telephone numbers at the new premises are 2044 and 2045.

NEW PANTAGES THEATRE ATTRACTIONS

All Star Vaudeville Show to be Presented This Coming Week.

An instrumental and vocal concert company composed of those famous musicians and vocalists Elliott, Farins and Elliott, will head an all-star vaudeville bill at the Pantages this week. The announcement of the appearance of these artists is ample assurance of a music recital of the highest class. "The Great White Zolar," "Man of Mystery," Magician and Black Art Demon, brings back memories of Astro, and promises big things for those enjoying spooks. Wilbur and Ami, the man with a hundred voices, and his human dummy, have a decided novelty in voice throwing. Doranto Chinese musical comedian, will add a decided Oriental air to the big entertainment, which, with the new song ballad, "With You in Eternity," and a double set of funny motion pictures, should create amusement for everybody.

NEW SYSTEM IS GIVEN A TEST

High Grade Mechanism at Central Fire Hall Handles Alarms Well

The first test of the recently installed Gamewell fire alarm system at the central fire station was made last evening, when alarms were rung in on two of the new circuits, and the mechanism was shown to work most satisfactorily. C. H. Barker, electrician for the Vancouver fire department, who has just returned from Seattle, where he installed a similar system at the A. Y. P. fair, has been engaged in conjunction with Walter B. McMicking, the electrician for the local department, connecting up the circuits with the switchboard and noninterfering repeater which was purchased by the city from the Gamewell firm at an expenditure of \$2,700, and which is one of the most up to date pieces of mechanism in use by any fire department on the continent, though there may be bigger editions of the same machine. The two circuits already installed cover James Bay section and the downtown business section. The alarms, one from each circuit, were sent in and repeated accurately by the repeater. Each alarm

**Lonely Furniture**

After our annual clean-up at stock-taking we found a number of lonely pieces of Furniture which we will sell at greatly reduced prices to clear. Reason—we have only one of each design and need the room to show the new lines which have just arrived. These bargains are on sale today, first comers have the best choice, so be sure not to delay.

SOLID OAK DRESSER
Large solid Golden Oak Dresser, swell quarter-cut front, 2 large and 2 small drawers. Large. Regular price \$25.50—
SPECIAL CASH PRICE, \$19.00

MISSION ROCKER
Early English Oak Rocker, real Spanish leather seat and back. Regular price \$15.00—
SPECIAL CASH PRICE, \$10.00

OAK HALL RACK
Rich, Golden, Quarter-cut Oak Hall Rack, good value at the regular price, \$22.00—
SPECIAL CASH PRICE, \$17.50

SOLID OAK DRESSER
Swell front top drawers and two large drawers below. British bevel mirror. Regular price \$24.50—
SPECIAL CASH PRICE, \$18.00

LEATHER COUCH
High-Grade Couch, well upholstered in green or maroon leather. Regular price \$40.00—
SPECIAL CASH PRICE, \$30.00

EXTENSION TABLE
Quarter-cut, Golden Oak—size 41 top 42x48 inches, extends to 8 feet. Regular price \$24.50—
SPECIAL CASH PRICE, \$18.50

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas Street

Near City Hall

Phone 718

sounded four times, with six seconds between each sounding.

Pleased with Test.

Mr. Barker expressed himself as highly satisfied, and stated that just as soon as all the circuits are connected in the alarm system will be practically perfect.

The old system of one circuit to cover the city has been done away with and instead the city will be divided into five districts, each served by an independent circuit. To describe the switch board, with its multitude of switches, safety devices, indicators, and all the other modern alarm devices, would require an expert, and the repeater connected with the board, but distinct therefrom, is also a delicate piece of apparatus, which works with almost human ingenuity. The switchboard is provided with ap-

paratus which, should the power from the batteries become too low, will register the defect. Safety cut-off devices are also provided, which, in case of any extra load of power being turned into the board through a power wire-outside crossing the circuit, this extra amount of power is automatically shut off at the board, thus protecting the apparatus and obviating any possible damage to the system or other property. The "non-interfering" properties of the repeater are shown in its ability to hold back one alarm in case two alarms come in simultaneously, until the other is fully repeated, whereupon the second is automatically taken and repeated.

Took Time.

Fore the past month or two Electrician McMicking has been at work in charge of a gang of men installing the

circuits, and his work will be completed just as soon as the remaining three circuits are connected in.

Chief Davis stated last evening that Manager Humble, of the Empress Hotel, has consented to supply the new alarm system with power from the hotel electric plant which runs continuously night and day throughout the week. This current, known as the direct current, is the best for charging the batteries, and Mr. Humble's offer is much appreciated. An alarm bell will be installed in the hotel to permit of prompt notification to the brigade in case of fire.

A. E. Shannon, of Calgary, is in Quenel, representing a syndicate of Alberta capitalists, who intend building and operating steamboats on Francis, Babine and Steward lakes.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year \$5.00
Six months 2.50
Three months 1.25
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, August 1, 1909

WATER RIGHTS.

A contemporary, which seems to exist principally for the purpose of saying unpleasant things about Attorney-General Bowser, made one of its characteristic misrepresentations and onslaughts when news was received that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had not accorded that gentleman, acting on behalf of the province, the right to appeal from a decision of the Exchequer Court of Canada in the case involving water rights on the Railway Belt. We have not the text of its remarks at hand, but remember that it asserted that the decision of the Judicial Committee had finally disposed of the question and that all the good which had come out of the case was that Messrs McBride and Bowser had been taught a little constitutional law, and, we think, that Mr. Bowser had had a trip to England at the public expense. Not having had the actual facts of the case before us at the time, we were unable to answer this attack except by saying it was the duty of the provincial government to uphold the interests of the province whenever there seemed to be reasonable ground for so doing. But it appears that the decision of the Judicial Committee was not adverse to the contention of the province, but as far as it went, quite otherwise. We print in another column the London Times' report of the case, from which it will appear that so far from the case being finally disposed of adversely to the province, it stands in a very favorable position.

It will be noted that the matter came before the court of appeal on a petition for special leave to appeal. If the Judicial Committee had not been impressed with the importance of the contention made by the province, the application for leave to appeal would have been dismissed with costs, but it will be observed that this was not done. Leave was not granted, but no costs were given against the province. Lord Macnaghten said that the question ought to be first taken to the Supreme Court of Canada, and although His Lordship is not so reported in the Times, we are informed that he expressed a wish to hear what the Justices of the Canadian Court might have to say upon the point. The Times' report says that Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, will hasten the appellate proceedings in Canada, and private advices are to the same effect. So far therefore, as any conclusion can be drawn from what occurred before the Judicial Committee, the case of the province made a favorable impression.

The desirability of having the limits of the jurisdiction of the federal and local government defined on this question as well as in regard to Indian Reserves and fisheries is not disputed by any one except the utterly unreasonable newspaper first hereinbefore referred to. Every one, whose opinion is worth a straw upon any subject, recognizes the existence of questions of uncertain jurisdiction and the necessity of having them settled at the earliest possible day. No one concedes this more freely than the federal department of justice. This is the only province of Canada in which any one has been so absurd as to introduce politics into matters of this kind.

AN INTERESTING SUBJECT

A few days ago we had a letter from Mr. Rebbeck and today we have one from Mr. T. C. Sorby upon an exceedingly interesting subject. Indeed we know of no question relating to the history of the world that is more fascinating to the student than that to which they refer, namely the Glacial Period, and the probability of its recurrence. Mr. Sorby states a very notable thing in his letter, and we should be glad if any readers can say anything in confirmation of it. It is that of late years there has been an increase of sunshine on the north sides of houses, and that the Sun is noticeably higher in the heavens this year than it was two years ago. If Mr. Sorby is correct in this, it seems odd that the change has not attracted greater attention. Possibly it has been noted by others. Mr. Sorby is a careful observer, and any statement to which he appends his name is worthy of consideration. Recently an article went the rounds of the press, and related that the diminution of the Alaskan glaciers is steady and very marked. An explanation suggested for this is that the Axis of the earth is assuming a more upright position. If such a movement is in progress it would alter the apparent position of the Sun and make the winters less severe. We are without data to show if this shrinking of the glaciers is going on all round the Poles. Some years ago Sir George Lyell, the eminent geologist, said in one of his books

that there occurred in 1846 one of the most important events in the recorded history of mankind, namely the breaking up of the great ice barrier off the coast of Greenland. He suggested that it indicated the beginning of far-reaching changes in temperature. The meagre accounts of Lieutenant Shackleton's observations in the Antarctic region lead one to think that he has collected a mass of information, which may cast a great deal of light upon the axis of rotation and the probability that it is materially changing its position. We say materially changing, for the Axis does not always maintain the same relative position to the plane of the earth's orbit, but itself revolves in a small circle, due probably chiefly to the action of the Moon. In other words, if we could get outside of the Earth and watch a mast erected at the Pole, we would see it move in a small circle, just as the peg at the top end of an ordinary spinning top does when the motion begins to decrease. Comparing the Earth to a top, we may say that the suggestion has been made that it is wobbling a little more than it used to, and upon this supposed fact some speculators in scientific probabilities have suggested that after a good many years it will wobble so much that it will tip over and revolve on a new axis. Let no one suppose that what is recognized as Science suggests anything of the kind. Science has made no guesses in that direction for lack of data.

Some may ask why the Earth should wobble. We do not know. Nobody knows. But if the weight of ice at the North Pole is decreasing and the weight at the South Pole is increasing, the equilibrium of the Globe might be disturbed. If the weight of ice at both Poles is decreasing, there would be more water in the ocean and its tendency presumably would be towards the Equator because of the centrifugal force exerted by the Earth's revolution on its Axis. If the Earth is wobbling the readjustment of the masses of which it is composed would disturb the surface to some extent, and hence some people have guessed that this explains the frequency of earthquakes. On this point it may be observed that there are obscure accounts of great earthquakes in times preceding the Christian Era, and they appear to have occurred with very great frequency, although the parts of the world from which reports of such disturbances could be received was very limited. Unless these accounts are very greatly exaggerated, the violence of the shocks that then occurred was very much greater than that of any of which we have accurate accounts, and the loss of life in cities was enormous. It may have been that the Earth was doing a little more wobbling than usual in those days.

As we know that many nervous people are likely to get apprehensive of catastrophes the very moment anything, of which they had not before heard in regard to the Earth, is mentioned, we may add that that in all probability the things upon which ingenious people are basing extravagant theories may have always existed, and only been recently observed. A gradual increase in the average temperature has been going on in North America for at least seven thousand years. It was at least seven thousand years ago that the Arctic ice extended as far south as the Great Lakes. Perhaps it was longer ago. The period named is the minimum assigned by geologists. The great processes of geology are slow. Earthquakes are only its minor processes. One writer says they are almost infinitely less in proportion to the size of the Earth than the shuddering of the skin with which a horse drives off a fly is to the bulk of that animal. There is no use in wondering what you will do, if one of the great cataclysms, which have marked geological time, should happen. You never would have a chance to do anything. But the slower processes, whereby the Earth has been chiefly affected, are going on continuously, and they are so slight that their effect is only discernible after more centuries than history has anything to do with.

MR. JAMES J. HILL

On Tuesday next a bust of Mr. James J. Hill is to be unveiled in Seattle. Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir was invited to be present, but not being able to attend he will be represented by Premier McBride, who will be accompanied by Dr. Young. The occasion is a very interesting one, and it is very fitting that a Canadian representative should take part in it. British Columbia is contributing a fine block of granite to the pedestal, and one of the flags, a Union Jack, with which the bust will be draped. Mr. McBride's part in the ceremony will be to make an address and present the Union Jack to Mr. Hill. In addition to the Union Jack the flags of Japan and the United States will drape the bust, and each of them will also be presented to Mr. Hill by representatives of those countries. Mr. Hill deserves the recognition that is to be accorded him. To no man does the Pacific Northwest owe more in the way of development than to him. This splendid Canadian, who has cast in his lot with the United States and become a citizen of that country, has left the impress of his genius upon a territory of imperial dimensions. He is a present-day conqueror, but his conquests have not been with weapons of war. He has marshalled armies, but they have been armies of workmen to build railways or to operate them. The roar of gunpowder has

marked his advance, but it has been the hills and mountains that have fallen before the explosions, and not cities or ranks of soldiery. He is a man in whom the instinct of development is paramount. To such a man mere money-making is nothing more than an incident. Money to him is the same as manual labor or dynamite, only the means to the accomplishment of an end. If all he had wanted was to make a gigantic fortune and retire, he could have done that long ago, but his ambition is greater than that. Possessed of more wealth than he can possibly use for himself or his family, he continues to work on, planning great things, even though he knows that in the ordinary course of human life he cannot hope to see the full fruition of his plans. He has dedicated his life and his great talents to Northwest development, and he has the happiness of having seen very much of what he anticipated accomplished. Such a man is worthy of honor.

It is right that three countries should unite in honoring him. British Columbia on her own account for what his untiring energy has done for her, and as a Canadian province recognizing the honor due to a son of Canada; Japan, because his broad plans aimed at the building up of a great commerce with that country; the United States, because he opened an empire to its people. We are sure that the people of this province will very heartily commend the provincial government for having contributed to the monument and Mr. McBride for having consented to take part in the unveiling ceremonies.

It is not "Fowl Bay," good people; but "Foul Bay."

Mr. W. J. Bryan is going to live in Texas. If he could stir the country up from placid Nebraska, what will he not do in the land of tornadoes?

Colonel says there will be war with Germany; Editor says there will not be; both live in Toronto; let them fight it out in public. Other great powers would enjoy spectacle.

Do you remember when you were a kid that you used to say "Eeny, meeny, mony, mike, barcelona, bony, strike." Perhaps you had some other "eeny," but there is one in which the name of the Spanish town played an important part. Wonder why that was.

Premier McBride contemplates a visit to the Queen Charlotte Islands at an early date. The efforts of Mr. McBride, to see for himself what the province is like and what its needs are, display excellent judgment. He never comes home from a trip without thinking more of the country than ever.

Victoria put up a good fight at tennis, but our neighbors won out. Well, some one must win, and some one must lose in all games of skill. Well that any one can ask is a fair field and no favor. Next to winning honorably it is good to lose gamely. We congratulate the victors; we applaud the vanquished, and wish them better luck next time.

It is pleasant to learn that United States papers, referring to that Toronto flag incident, were even stronger in their condemnation of it than the Canadian papers. It is also pleasant to be able to say that the dragging of the Union Jack in the mud was not done by United States citizens, but was due to the act of some mischief-loving newbys.

The invitation of the A.-Y.-P. Exposition people to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to deliver the speech of the day on Seattle Day is a very pleasant compliment to the Canadian Premier, and therefore to Canadians generally. We hope Sir Wilfrid will be able to attend.

United States lumbermen say that the lowering of the duty on lumber to \$1.25 per thousand is going to hurt the mills of that country by letting in Canadian lumber. Seeing that wages are just as high in this country as in the United States, if the saw mills of that country cannot compete against our mills with the advantage of freight and such a duty, the trouble must be with them.

The City Fathers and the city officials do not like to have the newspapers talk about them, so they say. We have not observed any very great objection on their part to good things that are said about them. They seriously object to anything like criticism. They forget that it is part of the duty of the press to print the news of what is going on in the city. As a rule the criticism is never severe.

How Nicholas must envy his Uncle Edward. He is in fear and trembling always. His Uncle on the contrary goes around with all the happy carelessness of a schoolboy. The latest story of the King is worth repeating. It will be remembered that when he won the Derby, he led his horse out of the paddock without permitting the police to clear the way. On a more recent occasion he was making his way through a race track crowd, when the police closed in around him and made the people fall back. Thereupon one man shouted: "They've got you at last, Teddy; but never mind, we'll all come and bail you out." The King enjoyed the incident immensely. Fancy the Tsar in such a crowd and also fancy anyone calling the Kaiser "Billy." The difference between the Uncle and the nephews is that the Uncle reigns in the hearts of the people, and the others—well perhaps it is just as well not to say anything about the others.

The new Anglican church at North Vancouver, was formally opened last night.

TOURISTS ARE HEARTILY INVITED TO VISIT HERE

TOURISTS and visitors to our city are heartily invited to spend some of their time within the walls of this store. No obligation to purchase is incurred—not the slightest. We have a store which some globe-trotters have been kind enough to say is among the finest on the continent and certainly superior to any seen in cities many times the size of this. We want you to pass judgment.

If you want some little souvenir of your visit to town you'll find hundreds of suggestions in our stock of British China, British Draperies, etc.—items you don't see at home.

BREAD AND BUTTER WILL TASTE BETTER FROM THESE PLATES

THE BREAD AND BUTTER will taste much better from these dainty china bread and butter plates. Ever noticed how much more inviting the eatables are if served from dainty dishes, and here are the daintiest of dainty china plates. Aynsley china, too, just received. Visit the first floor balcony and see these. There's a big choice in the matter of decoration and this list of prices fits your purse.

PRICED AT PER DOZEN, \$3.00, \$5.00 and.....\$5.50

HALL FURNITURE

Stylish Late Additions

HERE are a few of the last arrivals in hall furniture and the list offers some excellent pieces. The line of hall mirrors is especially strong just at present—many interesting values in low-priced pieces being offered.

By all means have the hall attractively furnished. More people see the hall than any other room in the home so make it pleasing. Doesn't cost very much either—if you choose from our offerings in hall furniture. Pleased to show you these—

CHAIR—An interesting design in an Early English finished oak chair. An arm style with curved seat. It is something new and splendid value at.....\$10

HALL SEAT—A mission designed hall seat, finished in Early English. A neat and attractive design and an excellent size for the average hall.....\$16

PEDESTAL—A new arrival of interest is these new pedestals. Mission design and finished in the popular Early English. They please. Price.....\$12

HALL MIRROR—A charming hall mirror style in mission design and finished in the popular Early English. Bevel plate mirror 14x24 in. Priced at.....\$9.50

HALL MIRROR—A golden oak mirror style at a popular price. This style has a bevel plate mirror 12x20 in. Frame is oval shaped. Priced at.....\$8

HALL MIRROR—Here is a little-priced mirror of excellent design and finish. Bevel plate mirror 12x20 inches. Shaped frame. Price is.....\$7

HALL MIRROR—A very stylish mirror style in gold-finished oak. Mirror is bevel plate, 14x24 in. Excellent value at, each.....\$10
—Third Floor

CURTAIN PROBLEMS

Easily Solved Here



If you have oddly designed windows that require special treatment in the matter of curtains, consult our drapery staff freely on such matters. They are always ready and willing to give you all the assistance in their power. Much experience enables them to offer valuable suggestions.

Our styles in lace curtains aren't surpassed anywhere. The very latest and daintiest creations from leading makers throughout the Old World are shown and exceptionally good values offered.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, from, per pair.....\$7.50
BOBBINET CURTAINS, from, per pair.....\$3.75
VENETIAN POINT CURTAINS, pair.....\$4.00
NOVELTY BRAIDED CURTAINS, pair.....\$5.00
SWISS LACE CURTAINS, from, per pair.....\$5.00
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, from, per pair.....\$6.50
BON FEMME CURTAINS, from, each.....\$4.00

BLUE JASPER WARE

Genuine Wedgwood

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is headquarters for the products of the Wedgwood potteries and our offerings in these excellent wares are interesting to look upon.

In blue jasper we show a magnificent collection of pieces suitable for souvenirs and tourists would do well to visit the china shop and see these pieces. They are GENUINE—not fake imitations. Every genuine piece has the name "Wedgwood" on bottom—look for it on blue jasper. Pleased to see you today.

JUGS, from, each.....80¢
CREAMS, from, each.....80¢
TEA POTS, from.....\$1.25
SUGARS.....\$1.50
MATCH HOLDERS.....50¢
PIN TRAYS, from.....50¢
COLD CREAM JARS are offered at.....\$1.25
JARDINIERES, are offered from.....\$2.00
FERN POTS, from.....\$1.50
CANDLESTICKS, are offered from.....\$1.60
TOBACCO JARS, are offered from.....\$2.50
BISCUIT JARS, are offered from.....\$3.50
LOVING CUPS, from.....\$1.75
VASES, from.....75¢
BRUSH AND COMB TRAYS, from, each.....\$2.50
CUPS AND SAUCERS, are offered, from.....\$1.50
—First Floor

Collapsible Go-Carts

Whitney Collapsible Go-Carts are positively the best cart for summer holidaying, or for travelling purposes. They fold so compactly they may be carried in street car, boat or train or packed in trunk or suitcase.

They have many superior features not found in other carts. There is not a simpler cart on the market. When in use they are strong and rigid. Fold easiest. Heavy buying secured for us very favorable prices and we offer excellent values in these carts.

COLLAPSIBLE CARTS, without hoods, from each.....\$6.50
COLLAPSIBLE CARTS, with hoods, from each.....\$9.00
COLLAPSIBLE CARTS, reed body, new style, from.....\$18.00
OTHER WHITNEY GO-CARTS, from.....\$3.75
—Fourth Floor

THESE NEW SMOKERS' SETS WILL PLEASE—CERTAIN

WE HAVE never before shown such attractive smoker's sets nor do we think you have ever seen such stylish sets shown in this city. These are a line of personally selected goods—the advance shipment of some of our buyer's purchases when on his last trip East.

These sets are of particularly attractive design and are made of brass in the old finish. Set consists of cigar, cigarette, match and ash holders and tray. Pipe holders for straight and crooked pipes on some.

PRICED AT PER SET, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$8.00 and.....\$9

We have also on show two floor sets. These sets are similar to those described above but the tray is revolving and is attached to tall stand. Priced at \$12 and \$10

Charming New Arrivals in Dinnerware

Three pleasing new additions to the stock of dinnerware are listed here and we invite you to see these and other services just priced. They are a superior line. Ware is of extra good quality and finish and decorations pleasingly dainty. We have marked these at popular figures and if you have wished for a new dinner service here is your opportunity to secure one on very favorable terms.

DINNER SERVICE—A 98-piece service of semi-porcelain. The decoration is a pleasing blue floral idea. A surprising value in a little priced set for this one is priced at.....\$9

DINNER SERVICE—Another small-priced service. This one has 98 pieces. The decoration is a blue floral with gold line on edges. It's a dinnerware value worth investigating. Price.....\$12

DINNER SERVICE—This is a large set with a blue and gold decoration that'll please you. Ware is semi-porcelain of fine quality. Service is priced right at.....\$25

Sole Agents
Ostermoor
Mattress
Price \$15.00

WEILER BROS.

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B. C.

Sole Agents
"Libbey" Cut
Glass
Finest Made

News of the World in Brief

PROVINCIAL

Died at Nelson.

Nelson, July 31.—Mrs. C. A. Baller, mother of Mrs. Allan Furets, wife of C. P. R. divisional superintendent, died this morning after a brief illness. The body was sent to Vancouver tonight.

Died Alone.

Nelson, July 31.—The body of G. W. Dewees, an old prospector and rancher, was found in a cabin at Midge Creek, near Kootenay Landing, by some callers. Deceased was nearly 80 years old and lived alone. He had been dead when found some two weeks. Under directions of Coroner Rose, the body was buried on the spot.

French Money will Come.

Nelson, July 31.—Count de Villette, Count de Ferraud, and Count de Bailancourt, of Paris, who represent French capital in Blue Bell mine, at Alansworth, and other Kootenay properties, are making a tour of the district. They announce that as a result of their trip a good deal more of French money will find its way here for investment this fall.

Not Good Domiciles

Vancouver, July 31.—Boxcar apartments are getting altogether too common with the C. P. R. company, and this morning Jim Anasthan and Joe Spathal, sons of Italy, who last night were found in a car soundly and loudly snoring, were fined \$5 and costs each by Magistrate Williams. "Box parties are very nice affairs ordinarily," remarked his worship, "but this sort are not desirable. I will charge you the usual rates for box parties."

Charged With Burglary

Vancouver, July 31.—The trial of Arthur Smith, accused by W. D. Burke of burglarizing a Fairview barber shop in which he was employed as porter and securing \$51.35, this morning in police court was remanded to Monday. Wilson was arrested in Seattle and brought back to face the charge by Detective Anderson. The crime is alleged to have been committed Tuesday night, and Wilson was immediately suspected when he did not go to work on Wednesday.

Automobile on Fire

Vancouver, July 31.—John Hendry's automobile proved unusually fractious yesterday, and when left out on the Hastings mill property, suddenly caught fire in some manner and for a time illuminated that section of the city with the flames from the burning oil and woodwork. The fire department was called out, and the whole apparatus responded because the call was sent from the Hastings mill. Dextero use of the chemicals soon extinguished the auto fire, and the damage was found to be only to the woodwork. The machine can be repaired at considerable cost.

Mountain Lumbermen.

Nelson, B. C., July 31.—The attendance at the general meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's Manufacturing association, held here, was below the average, this being the members' busy season. Reports show the demand has been good, and the outlook is promising. The volume of business done warrants a substantial increase in prices, but the figures are still within \$2 a thousand of those in force prior to the slump in 1908. The purchasers will be urged to send in orders promptly, as the C. P. R. will require all available cars to move crop before long.

Satisfactory Clean-Up.

Vancouver, July 31.—John R. Mitchell, superintendent of the Alaska-Peak Company, stated yesterday that the total output of the mine for the past month was \$28,660.74 and the profit on 100 stamps \$12,004.07. The mine is situated near Juneau and the Bank of British North America in this city has received 1,474.67 ounces of gold valued at \$22,624.61 in addition to \$6,030.10, the value of concentrates shipped to the Tacoma smelter, as the result of the cleanup. During June 43,126 tons were mined, with an average value of \$3.28 a ton.

Bogus Cheque Operator

Vancouver, July 31.—Jack Anderson, former ledgerkeeper of a branch of the Bank of Montreal in Toronto, who was arrested here on a charge of passing bogus cheques amounting to about

\$6000 in various cities of Canada, United States and France, started back for Toronto this morning accompanied by Detective Murray, of the Toronto police force, who was sent after him. The young man was handcuffed and will be closely guarded. The capture was effected several days ago, following an attempt to cash a cheque for \$100 on the Hotel Vancouver. The cheque was stamped "accepted," which aroused suspicion because the bogus cheques which poured into the Bank of Montreal from various cities were all passed on account of the stamp.

CANADIAN

An Invitation to the King.

Winnipeg, July 31.—Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, who will arrive here this afternoon will be asked to request King Edward of England to open the Selkirk centennial exposition here in 1912. In the event of the refusal of his majesty, Winnipeg will be satisfied if the Prince of Wales will officiate.

BRITISH

Naval Pageant on Solent.

Cowes, Eng., July 31.—The last of the great naval pageants which for the past few months have played such a prominent part in the campaign waged around the question of Great Britain's sea power, occurred this evening in the Solent, where 18 miles of warships were reviewed by King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Anchored in three main columns, every ship dressed and newly painted, the fleet presented a magnificent spectacle, and the scene was strikingly picturesque as the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, bearing their majesties and escorted by the admiralty yachts and the White Star line steamer Adriatic, on which were members of the house of lords and house of commons, passed down the lanes of ships.

FOREIGN

Cornelius Cuyler Dead.

Washington, July 31.—Cornelius Cuyler, president of the U. S. Mortgage and Trust company and prominent in financial and civic affairs, died last night in Biarritz, France, as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident.

J. B. Daniell, of Quesnel, B. C., editor of the Cariboo Observer, is staying for a few days with his parents at James Bay. Mr. Daniell is in Victoria completing business transactions in connection with the Northern Interior Printing Co., which has recently been incorporated.

Miss Bernice Scovcroft has returned to town after spending two weeks with Mrs. Chris. Spencer at their summer cottage, Cordova Bay.

Crum's Print Reduced. Just received large shipment of Crum's English prints in newest and neatest patterns, guaranteed fast colors. Regular price 15c. yard; sale price 12 1/2c. yard. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates St.

Percy Cove, one of the best known fighters in the Pacific North-west, who is often alluded to as the Human Toothpick, does not receive much consideration from Frisco promoters in spite of the fact that he is one of the best in the business today. Says Ad Wolgast of Cove: "He is one of the best in the game and is the only boy that ever came near cutting short my career. In my bout with him he all but knocked me out, and I still bear evidences of the battle."

The "Cariboo Observer" is now controlled by the Northern Interior Printing Co., of Quesnel. The policy of the paper under the new ownership will remain unchanged.

Bisley Team Returning.

Montreal, July 31.—All the members of the Canadian Bisley team sailed from Liverpool on the steamer Tunisian of the Allan line on Thursday, with the exception of Sergt. Major Huggins, who is remaining in England, and will return the middle of August. The Tunisian is expected to reach Montreal on Friday or Saturday of next week.

INSPECTS ROUTE OF NEW LINES

Canadian Pacific Branch Line to Cowichan Lake May Be Inaugurated Sooner Than Was Expected

After an inspection of the right-of-way for the proposed Cowichan Lake branch line, a trip over the Alberni extension, and an examination of the operations in connection with the company's land clearing scheme at Little Qualicum, R. Marpole, vice-president, and H. E. Beasley, superintendent of the Island road, returned yesterday. The former took the afternoon boat for Vancouver. Mr. Marpole went over the ground most carefully from Duncan to Cowichan Lake, where the second new railway is proposed. He paid special attention to conditions at the lake with a view to the location of a terminus. While reaching no definite decision, that being a matter which will require exhaustive investigation, he was favorably impressed. Despite the inconvenient transportation facilities, the difficulty of reaching the best parts of the river and lake, it was found that the hotels were all full and that outsiders had taken the trouble and expense to bring their automobiles that they might tour that part of the interior. Although no committing statement was made Mr. Marpole did not deny that these indications, with the added attraction formed by the immense timber wealth of the district, might influence the company in making an earlier start on the road than has been contemplated. Construction operations on the Alberni line Mr. Marpole found progressing satisfactorily. When questioned as to the possibility of the road being rushed through to completion within a specified time, Mr. Marpole again was reticent. The work was going forward as quickly as circumstances would permit, he asserted, and then taking up the question of the land clearing operations at Little Qualicum he remarked that it was rapidly being finished and that at a comparatively early date the entire area would be ready for the reception of the settler.

TWO PROPHETS WHO DISAGREE

Col. Denison Convinced That War Is Imminent While Editor Macdonald Sees Not the Signs

Montreal, July 31.—"I think war between England and Germany is inevitable," this in a single phrase sums up the military situation as it presents itself to Col. G. T. Denison, of Toronto, who arrived here on the Virginian from Liverpool and left for his home on the morning train.

"I could not fix a limit for the outbreak of hostilities," said Col. Denison, "but the signs were reflected in the Heavens above and the earth below. It would be a struggle between Titans for supremacy. The two nations are fighting now for commercial supremacy in the world's markets, but Germany is not only looking for world-wide commerce but for a colonial empire, and to achieve her aim she will sweep everything from her path if she can. It may not be this year or next, but the struggle is bound to come, just as did the struggle between Athens and Sparta, and between Rome and Carthage."

"Delenda est Carthago" said the Roman and so was the saying of the modern German of England. "England must perish," was the German conviction, "for she stands between the German and fulfillment of his ambitions."

In direct contrast to Col. Denison's views were those of J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto "Globe," who was also a passenger on the Virginian. Asked if he thought the danger that seemed to have been on everybody's lips since the naval vote in the British Commons was over-emphasized, Mr. Macdonald replied:

"Well, in a world-wide empire there is always danger, but it does not seem to me that there is more danger now than there was at any time in our history."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Glacial Period.

Sir,—Mr. Rebbeck, in your issue last Sunday, refers to your most interesting disquisitions on this subject in the magazine portion of your previous issue. May I add another word bearing on the same subject?

All nations have, I believe, some legendary record of a great deluge or flood that overwhelmed the world as known to them. It was the theory of a Spanish monk that this overwhelming of the waters was due to a sudden tilting of the world's axis. Such a sudden tilting from a possible vertical position to an oblique angle would pile the waters of the seas upon the adjacent lands and create a catastrophe that might well be a theme in the legendary lore of all peoples.

It would also have another effect. The northern lands in which roamed the mammoth, mastodon and other giant mammals in semi-tropical surroundings, would be as suddenly and completely petrified with cold, and, as evidence thereof, we have actually found in the northern limits of Siberia, during the last few years, the bodies of numbers of these beasts apparently suddenly frozen to death, their life arrested where they stood, with the last meal undigested in their stomachs. This would seem to indicate that the change was sudden and complete, and in no way a gradual development. This sudden tilt may alike account for the sudden flood or deluge, the sudden change of temperature, and the sudden destruction of life.

It would also have another effect: it would alter the centre of gravity of the earth, and as the moon in its orbit revolves not around the centre of the earth, but the centre of gravity of the earth, it varies considerably in its distance from the surface of the earth and greatly affects the tides, causing considerable increases in their height when the moon is in perigee, or nearest to the surface of the earth, at this point about eighteen inches, the height of the flood.

It would appear that the earth is slowly resuming its former axial position, the sun reaching further north of the Equator, the lines of perpetual frost and snow slowly receding hence, the laying bare of the bodies of these frozen mammoths, and in our own neighborhood the marked recession of the foot of the Muir Glacier.

I daresay others have noticed, besides myself, the marked accession of sunshine on borders to the north of houses. The sun is noticeably higher in the heavens this year than it was two years ago. It is an evidence of change of axis, and will, if continued development, when we are gone, a climate altogether different to that we now enjoy.

THOS. C. SORBY.

29 July, 1909.



Dutch Collars and Jabots

Under the head of "accessories" come these dainty, little collars and cravats and these delightful little accessories to the smart costume are not a small question for ladies at the present time. These are extremely pretty designs and exceptionally small priced:—

Ladies' Dutch Collars

LADIES' DUTCH COLLARS, charmingly made of spotted muslin, trimmed with Valenciennes insertion. Each **35c**
DUTCH COLLARS, beautifully fashioned of cream, tucked net, edged with oriental lace and insertion. Each **\$1.00**
DUTCH COLLARS, very dainty fine lawn, trimmed with medallions of Valenciennes lace and insertion. Prices, 75c, 50c and **45c**
DUTCH COLLARS, these have pretty jabots attached, tastefully trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion, etc. Price **75c**
JABOTS, very nicely made of fine lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion. Prices, 75c and **50c**

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

1123 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

Brandy a Life-Saver in Summer Time

Brandy is the most useful stimulant at any time of the year—a real life-saver.

It is oftener prescribed by physicians than any other liquor.

Hennessy is the brand for use in emergencies.

In the hot season there are critical moments in which a little Hennessy will save life and a substitute will fail.

It may be a case of threatened sunstroke, or indigestion with colic, or a fainting fit, or exhaustion from fright, or rescue from drowning, or a weak heart action.

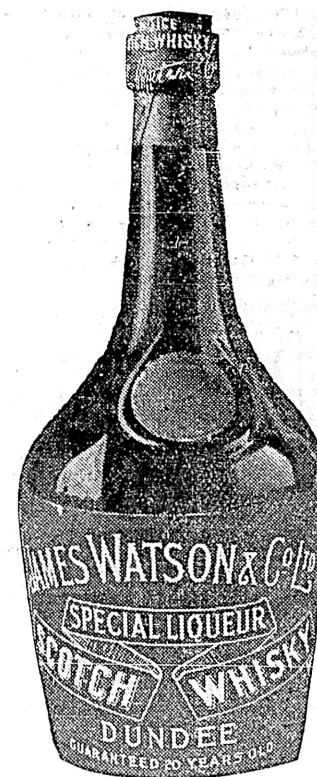
Every one of these are reached instantly by a little Hennessy's Brandy, lacking which, very serious consequences and even death may result.

Protect life under your care—whether at home or on vacation—by buying today a bottle of Hennessy's Brandy.

In ordering, don't simply ask for some brandy. Brandy differs more than other liquor, and for use in critical moments, you cannot afford to administer an unreliable brandy.

Ask for Hennessy, and just see that it is in the original sealed bottle with the gold and white label.

A dealer would risk his reputation in saying that any other brandy is as good as Hennessy's.



Have You a Shower in Your Bath Room?

If not, let us install one. Inexpensive

E. F. GEIGER
1428 Douglas St. Phone 226

NEW ARRIVALS

This week we pass into stock hundreds of New Suits and Overcoats of the very latest designs for early Fall wear; these new garments are indeed masterpieces of the tailor's art, and should be seen to be appreciated.

ALL LONELY SUITS

Trousers and Boys' Suits remaining from our Special Sale will be sold off this week at reduced prices. If you are looking for an opportunity to save—here it is!

ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM

1201 Government St.

Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE

We have for sale several new and modern houses with large cellars, furnace, etc., in the Oak Bay District, and close to car-lines which we can sell at moderate prices and on very reasonable terms. If you are contemplating buying, it will pay you to call and get particulars from us.

TO RENT

Modern six-roomed house on Upper Pandora Street, at \$21.00 per month.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Oriental Importing Company

We call special attention to our new stock, just received, of Pongee Silks and Grass Linens, selected with great care from the best manufacturers.

Elegantly embroidered Silk Opera Coats and Shawls, Kimonos, Silk Hosiery, etc., at Bargain Prices.

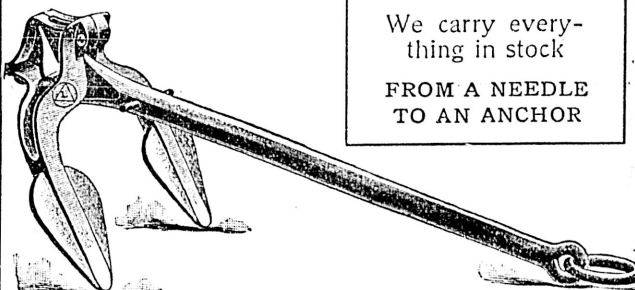
Note the Address:

ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

Opp. E. & N. Station 510 Cormorant St., Victoria, B. C.

Shipchandlery

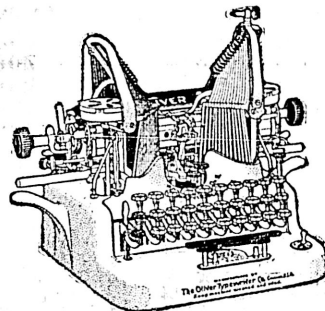
We carry everything in stock
FROM A NEEDLE
TO AN ANCHOR



We aim at best goods at lowest prices
LOGGERS' TOOLS A SPECIALTY

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

1206 Wharf Street Victoria, B. C.



THE AMERICAN OLIVER VISIBLE TYPEWRITER

Meets the needs of the business world in a way that no other writing machine does.

Heavy manfolding.
Great Speed.
Ease of operation.
Perfect alignment.

Sold on easy payment plan.

THOMAS PLIMLEY

Central Cycle Store, Opposite Spencer's.
1110 Government Street, Opposite Spencer's.

Y.M.C.A. Summer Camp for Boys and Men

Senior Camp at the Gorge, \$3.25 per week.
Boys' Camp, Shore Harbor, Sidney, \$10.00 for 16 days, commencing July 3rd.
Join the Y. M. C. A. and go to camp.

THE "BON AMI"

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING STORE

734 YATES STREET, Old Co-Op. Premises

Goods all new and latest designs. Imported direct from England. Call and inspect them and compare Prices and Quality.

BLOUSES A SPECIALTY
English Goods at English Prices.

SHELTON & SON, Proprietors.

TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders are invited for a new Women's Building to be erected on the exhibition grounds. Plans and specifications may be had at the office of D. C. Frame, Architect, Five Sisters' block. Tenders to be in on Saturday, first, at noon. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DAYLIGHT SERVICE TO SEATTLE
A delightful trip by S.S. Iroquois leaving daily at 9 a. m.

Excursions among the Gulf Islands. For information, telephone 511.

SMOKE MY CHOICE CIGARS

THE New England Hotel and Restaurant

GOVERNMENT STREET

Established over 50 years.

M. & L. YOUNG, Proprietors.

Telephone 161

SPECIAL LINE OF Children's White Lawn and Linen Dresses

TO BE SOLD AT HALF PRICE

Also some good lines in LADIES' WHITE SAMPLE UNDERWEAR

BON TON

760 Yates Street.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Baraca Class Meets.

The men's baraca bible class will meet in room No. 1, A. O. U. W. hall this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. Christopher Burnett is the teacher.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society

A meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society will be held in the city hall on Monday, August 2, at 3 o'clock. As special business will be brought up, all members are requested to attend.

Arion Club Practice

All members of the Arion Club are requested to meet in Waitt's music hall on Monday evening at 8 p. m. sharp to practice for the concert to be given in aid of the King's Daughters on Tuesday evening.

St. George Convention

The annual picnic of the local St. George's Lodge will be held on August 14th. The secretary, George Penketh, has left for San Francisco, where the grand lodge officers of the Pacific Coast societies are holding their annual convention.

Local Improvements.

At tomorrow night's meeting of the city council, local improvement works will be passed for North Park street and Cowan street. A number of permanent works held over from the last meeting of the council will also be considered and passed.

Ask For Contributions

To provide prizes for the fish pond at the fête to be given by the King's Daughters at Mrs. Henry Croft's residence on Tuesday, friends and members of the society are asked to contribute cake and candy and such trifles, and to send them to Henry Clay, Fort street, by noon on Tuesday.

Arion Club Practice.

Members of the Arion Club are notified to attend a special rehearsal at Waitt's Music Hall Monday evening at eight, in preparation for the concert to be given in aid of the King's Daughters, who are holding a garden party at Mrs. Croft's (Mount Adelaide) on Tuesday evening.

Extends Water Service.

The city will extend the water service to Hollywood Park, where a number of residences are in course of erection. A four-inch main will be laid a distance of about 800 feet. As it will be necessary next year to lay a system of water distribution in that district, owing to its rapid development, the main asked for this year will be laid to work in with the whole system.

Purchases Grocery

Philip D. Johnston, who has been connected with the grocery business at the corner of Yates and Douglas streets for some time past, has purchased the cash grocery store at Thornburn as a going concern, and will conduct the grocery and post office formerly conducted by Mrs. Cumford at the corner of Esquimalt road and Head street. Mr. Johnston has had seventeen years' experience in the wholesale and retail grocery business.

At Work on Pavement.

Work has commenced on the preliminary work of getting Wharf street into shape preparatory to the laying of the vitrified brick pavement which will be put down. A large gang of men is employed getting the ground ready for excavating and the erection of the necessary retaining walls. The brick will be shipped by the Denny-Renton company, of Seattle, to whom the city gave the contract, the first shipment to arrive here about August 10.

Firework Bombardment

A firework display, unique in Victoria, will be shown each night while the provincial fair is in progress here next month. It will represent the bombardment of Alexandria, the outline of the vessels, turrets and guns being shown in electric lights. The fight between the battleships will be carried out in realistic fashion, explosions marking the boom of the heavy guns. It is expected to prove the most spectacular show of its kind ever staged here.

Building Society Meets.

The semi-annual meeting of Victoria Building society was held last evening in the office of the secretary, A. St. George Flint, 617 Trowace Alley. The financial statement and balance sheet were unanimously approved and the recommendation of the directors that a dividend of \$2 per share be paid to stockholders was endorsed. The dividend will be paid on August 15 next and members of the society entitled thereto are requested to apply to the secretary for the same.

Horseshow at Fair

The horseshow to be held in connection with the provincial fair next month promises to be the most successful which has ever taken place here. Entries are being received from all over the Northwest, and a remarkably fine class of equines will be on exhibition. Six handsome silver cups have been offered for competition by the proposed donors being D. Ross & Co., Wilson Bros., R. P. Rithet and Co., W. H. Wilkerson, C. E. Redfern and J. Wenger.

"Cowichan Lake Railroad"

R. Marpole, president of the E. & N. railroad, has just completed a trip over the proposed Cowichan lake branch line, and the Alberni extension. One of his objects is said to have been the location of a terminus at Cowichan lake, but whether he has arrived at any conclusion is not known. Construction work on the Alberni extension, he says, is progressing satisfactorily, work being carried on as fast as circumstances will permit. The clearing of land at Little Qualicum is rapidly nearing completion, and the area will be ready for the reception of settlers in the near future.

To Tour in Company.

Premier McBride and Dr. Young will go travellers together for some time next month. On Monday afternoon they will start for a little junket at Seattle, where they will work overtime unloading the honor of the province in the presence of the dignified and top-hatted governors of six of the states of the Union, during Governors' Week at the A.Y.P.E., on Aug. 13 the Premier and Dr. Young will leave for Queen Charlotte's and Prince Rupert and Atlin, the latter in Dr. Young's own district. The trip has no political significance according to both officials. They will touch over the district and come into touch with the residents but no meetings will be held unless there are special requests for them.

MAKE YOUR TRIP TO SEATTLE
By the fast S.S. Iroquois leaving daily at 9 a. m.



THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., July 21, 1906.

SYNOPSIS.

The pressure has somewhat decreased on the coast but remains low over the region of the Rocky Mountains; fair summer weather has been general throughout the Pacific slope, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and thunderstorms with rainfall have occurred in Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	53	68
Nanaimo	54	71
New Westminster	54	70
Kamloops	54	86
Barkerville	44	68
Atlin	49	58
Lawson, Y. T.	48	62
Calgary, Alta.	44	80
Winnipeg, Man.	58	86
Portland, Ore.	60	70
San Francisco, Cal.	59	60

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday.
Victoria and Vicinity: Southerly and westerly winds, generally fair with not much change in temperature.
Lower Mainland: Southerly and westerly winds, generally fair with not much change in temperature.

SATURDAY.

Highest	68
Lowest	53
Mean	60

Sunshine, 12 hours, 54 minutes.

JULY, 1906.

Highest temperature	75.9
Lowest temperature	44.9
Mean temperature	55.6
Total precipitation for the month	0.32 inch, at 0.18 inches; bright sunshine, 259 hours; mean daily proportion .53; (constant sunshine being 1.)

Month's Police Returns.

July was a comparatively quiet month in police circles, the number of cases handled being about the average and few of a serious nature. Of a total of 159 cases, sixty were arrests, 32 summons cases, 66 in for safe-keeping and one of unsound mind. There were 72 convictions; one sent up for trial and nineteen discharged. The cases, according to the offence committed, were as follows: Assault, 3; assaulting police, 2; automobile cases, 33; carrying disturbance, 2; carrying concealed weapons, 1; city by-laws, 8; drunk, 47; forgery, 1; fighting, 4; breaches of Liquor Traffic Regulation Act, 1; malicious injury to property by obstructing sheriff, 1; safe-keeping, 66; threatening language, 1; unsound mind, 1; vagrancy, 2. During the month the patrol wagon had 80 runs.

Hamilton.

The funeral of the late Gavin Hamilton, whose body was removed to the Victoria undertaking parlors, 577 Yates street will take place from the above mentioned parlors on Tuesday afternoon, the funeral cortege will leave the Victoria undertaking parlors at 3:45 and proceed to St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, where service will be held at 4 o'clock by the Rev. W. L. Clay. Interment will take place at Ross Bay cemetery.

THE WRONG DIAGNOSIS

Prompt the Use of Worthless Remedies.
Even an experienced physician will sometimes make a mistake in diagnosis, in which even his entire treatment is wasted, and may even be injurious to the patient.

The advocates of all other hair restoratives save Herpicide have wrongly diagnosed the cause of Dandruff and Falling Hair.

They figure on a functional disease, whereas it is now known and generally accepted that hair loss is due to a parasitic germ which Newbro's Herpicide destroys.

There is no substitute for Herpicide, accept none.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

One dollar bottles guaranteed. Cyrus H. Bowes, 98 Government St., Special Agent.

The finest reed organ ever imported to this City, at least this is what the organists and musicians who have played on it since its arrival here, have said, was yesterday delivered to the Christian Scientists' Tabernacle for use at their services. The instrument was specially built for this edifice by the well-known manufacturers, Mason & Hamlin, of Boston, who without doubt are the leading makers of organs in the world today. The instrument was imported by Waitt & Co., who are the sole agents in Victoria.

You cannot beat the Beehive Cash Store, Douglas Street for English Hosiery, special line, 25c, really good; Men's English Socks, fine cashmere, 25c; strong Hose for Children, 25c up; new styles in Blouses from \$1; fine English Skirts from \$1.



We make a specialty of being coming to you that will not fall off and really add to the wearer's good looks, frames that sit lightly, easily, and evenly upon the face and never indent the nose, blacken or tarnish.
Expert Eye Examination, Consultation Free.
J. H. LePAGE
Optometrist and Optician, 1242 Government St. (corner Yates)
Telephone 1860.

GOLF JACKETS

are in great demand for the long summer evenings. This is why we have laid in a large stock of the leading styles in white, navy, cardinal, and grey.

The fact that these were imported direct from the manufacturer enables us to pass them out to you at \$2.75 and \$2.50 each.

Also Children's in all sizes at \$2.00 and \$1.75 each.

G. A. Richardson & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE
636 YATES ST.

From every point of view

The "Underwood" Typewriter

has advantages.

Before buying a machine that is at best but an imitation, let us show you a few of the exclusive features of the Underwood, and you will understand why we say it is

"THE MACHINE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY"

BAXTER & JOHNSON

809 Government St. Phone 730

Centaur Cycles

Still in the lead. Another shipment of Centaurs.

SPECIAL AND STANDARD, with 2 and 3 speed gears have just arrived at

HARRIS & SMITH

1220 Broad St. Phone 4183

THE EXCHANGE

718 Fort St. Phone 1737.

FURNITURE, CAMPING OUTFITS, ODD LOTS OF CROCKERY

BOOK EXCHANGE

We have a lot of books from the Navy sale and from private libraries. Just the place for a book lover to spend half an hour.

Business For Sale

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the whole or any part of the assets of the estate of Arthur Howe, butcher, Chemainus, B. C., consisting of the following: Five and one-tenth acres of land, comprising parts of sections 13 and 14 of range 6, Chemainus district, together with one ten-roomed frame house, stable, pigsty, well fitted slaughter house, corrals, cattle sheds, weighing scales of 12,000 pounds capacity etc.

One-fifth acre, part of section 14 of range 6, Chemainus district, with butcher shop, complete with fittings and furnishings; cash register, marble topped counter, racks, blocks, scales, etc., office fittings, consisting of safe, filing cabinet, stove, stationery, etc., sausage kitchen supplies of machinery, electric fixtures, pipes, etc.

All the above situated in the town of Chemainus, B. C.

Also lot 15 of block 2 in the town of Crofton, B. C., with one butcher shop with fittings and furnishings, etc.

Lot 6, block 11, in the town of Mount Sicker, with one stable. The whole forming a completely fitted estate for the conducting of the business of butcher and meat merchant for the town of Chemainus and neighboring towns.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be in by the 20th August next, and to be addressed

J. O. WELCH

Assignee, estate of Arthur Howe, P. O. Box 402, Victoria, B. C. Victoria, B. C., July 27.

A delightful trip, with beautiful scenery among the Thousand Islands. Excursion rates every day by V. & S. Railway and steamer Iroquois.

Colored Skirts Reduced. Ladies' muslin and satin underskirts in light and dark colors, plain and lace trimmed. Regular \$1.25; challenge sale price, 95c. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Next Sunday the Iroquois will stop one hour at Havelock, returning with the picturesque Pender Canal. Don't miss viewing the wonderful scenery along this route. V. & S. train leaves Victoria 9:45 a.m.

The Newest of Gift Goods Is Depositart

The word is derived from "Deposit" and "Art," and this ware is so called because it consists of fine china and glass on which gold and silver are deposited in artistic designs. The precious metals are burned into the article in such a way as to become part of it, and will not scrape off. Fancy a teaset of white china with a design in pure gold—silver ribbons on an emerald green glass claret jug—cream jugs of white glass and silver, etc. They attract attention at once, they are new, and will prove most acceptable wedding presents.

We shall be pleased to show you these.

REDFERN & SONS

1009 Government St. Silversmiths and Jewellers, Victoria, B. C.

Sashes Doors and Woodwork of all Kinds	J. A. SAYWARD. LUMBER ROCK BAY VICTORIA, B. C.	Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.
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For Lumber, Sash, Doors, and all Kinds of Building Material, go to

The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.
Mill, Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 623. Telephone 554.

LUMBER LATH SHINGLES

THE BULMAN ALLISON LUMBER CO., LTD.
Office and Yard, 618 Montreal St.

Mills at Cusheon Cove, near Ganges, Salt Spring Island, Good Shipping Facilities at Mills and Yard.
Estimates Furnished. Address P. O. Box 447 or Phone 2075.

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We have just received another carload of fine white granulated sugar, now is your opportunity for preserving.
\$5.50 PER 100 LBS., \$1.15 FOR 20 LBS.

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THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Bamboo Blinds for Verandah, 8x8 and 6x7 for sale here.
1404 Government Street (Cor. John Street.)

MAYNE ISLAND HOTEL

ACTIVE PASS

Good Fishing and Boating.
BOATS FOR HIRE.

C. J. McDonald -- Prop.
MAYNE, B. C.

Buy Your Roses and Hardy Perennials

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LANSDOWNE FLORAL GARDENS
1591 Lansdowne Road, City,
Send for our Catalogue.

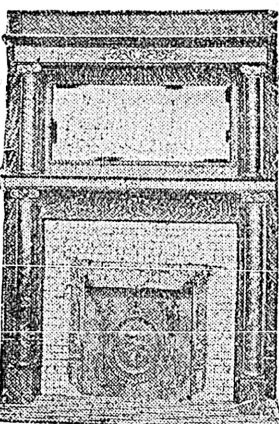
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Kodaks, Premos, Century, Hawkeyes, Cinematograph, Cameras and Lanterns.

Amateurs' developing and printing done at short notice.
Anything pertaining to photography we have.

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715 Pandora Street.



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Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nepheli Plaster Paris and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON

No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B. C.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 25

FOR SALE CHEAP

Sprague Motor

3 H. P. Direct Current.
230 Volts, 11-5 amp.

With Starting Box. All complete and good as new.

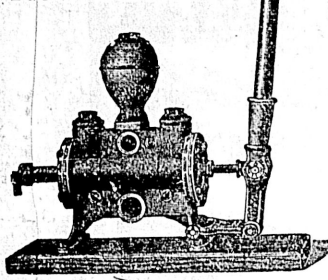
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NEW BOILERS

72 in. x 16 ft.

Red Jacket

"SO EASY TO FIX"
FORCE AND LIFT
PUMPS

Repairs are easily made, as anyone can take out the valves and replace them in a few minutes with the aid of a monkey wrench.

Write for descriptive catalogue to
The Hickman Tie Hardware Co., Ltd.
544-546 Yates Street
VICTORIA, B. C., Agents
Phone 59. P. O. Drawer 613

Edinburgh
Rock

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FECTION?

CHOICE CHOCOLATES,
many different flavors,
fancy boxes for gifts.
Swiss Milk Chocolate and
Butter Scotch

CLAY'S

Tel. 101. 619 Fort St.

\$25,000 TO
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ON
Improved Property

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CURRENT RATES

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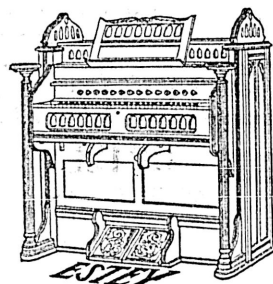
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Deadening Felt

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partitions for warmth and
deadening sound.
Made in three weights.
Samples and prices on ap-
plication.

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ORGANS

FOR HOMES, CHURCHES,
SCHOOLS AND LODGE
ROOMS

FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER
We invite your inspection of our
complete stock of these beautiful
instruments. Many designs,
some especially adapted for the
home; these are the closest pos-
sible approach to a piano, and
full scale enables the performer
to render piano music with ease.

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generations... Easy monthly
payments if desired... A liberal
price allowed on your present
instrument.

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It is very important that the
medicine you use should be free
from all adulteration, absolutely
pure and carefully compounded.
OUR DRUGS ARE ALL PURE.

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brought to us is compounded
with the utmost care and skill.
All Sick Room Requisites
Priced Low as Possible

HALL'S
DRUG STORE

Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.
Tel. 26

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LEGE

Session begins Sept. 15. Catalog
mailed free. Dr. C. Keane, 1818 Market
St., S. F.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

Vancouver Island Exhibit at A. Y. P.



An exhibit, which visitors to the
A.-Y.-P. fair have already pronounced
to be one of the most attractive there
has been installed in the C. P. R. space
at the Seattle exposition, depicting
the resources of Vancouver Island.
Secretary E. McGaffey of the Van-
couver Island Development League
returned from Seattle yesterday, and
is well satisfied with the interest be-
ing displayed in the exhibit.
In a space of 16x16 feet a wealth of
resources are displayed in bulk, the
massive nature of the general design
at once attracting the eye of the vis-
itor. On the floor are cuts of island
timber, chunks of coal from Comox
and Wellington, and marble designs
from Nootka. Upon these rest various

ore and mineral specimens from the
different parts of the island, flanked
on one side by the gelatine cast of a
78-pound salmon caught by rod and
fly in the Campbell river, and a wild
swan, stuffed, which was shot at
Uchelet. In the central background
is affixed a block of Nootka marble
surmounted by pinnacles showing
paintings of the game birds of the
island. Hung on the wall above all is
a panoramic view of Victoria, while
other pictures of the parliament
buildings, strawberry, and other fruit
acres adorn the walls.
Arranged with a design to present
maps, coast and substance, there is
little doubt that the exhibit is easily

the most conspicuous in the C. P. R.
space in the agricultural building.
Thousands have already visited it,
although it has only been in place a
couple of days. From the moment of
its installation it has proved a draw-
ing card, and from what can be gath-
ered it seems likely to be the greatest
feature of the work which is being
accomplished by the Vancouver Island
Development League.
In getting together and installing
this exhibit the E. & N. Railway has
worked in hand with the league, and
no small part of the credit for secur-
ing space in the C. P. R. reserve is
due to the untiring efforts of R. Mar-
pole, president of the island road.

DOES NOT LOSE ITS
RIGHT OF APPEAL

B. C. Merely to Proceed First
With Water Rights Case to
Supreme Court

So far from the province's losing its
right of appeal in the water rights
within the railway belt case at the re-
cent hearing before the Privy Council
at which British Columbia was rep-
resented by the attorney general,
Hon. W. J. Bowser, the text of the
decision shows that in reality the ef-
fect of the ruling is merely that the
province must first make appeal to
the Supreme Court of Canada. The
dismissal of the province's petition in
the present instance in no way affects
its final right of appeal to the British
tribunal.

The petition of the province was
dismissed without costs.
The following is the account of the
case given in the London Times' legal
supplement of July 10:
Judicial Committee of the Privy
Council

(Present—Lord Macnaghten, Lord
Dunedin, Lord Collins and Sir Arthur
Wilson.)
The Burrard Power Company, Ltd.,
and the attorney-general for British
Columbia v. The King, on the infor-
mation of the attorney-general for
Canada.

Canadian Water Rights
This was a petition for special leave
to appeal from a judgment of the
Exchequer Court of Canada of May
11, 1909.

Sir Robert Finlay, the Hon. W. J.
Bowser, K. C., Attorney-General for
British Columbia, and Mr. Hamar
Greenwood appeared for the petiti-
oners; the Hon. E. L. Newcombe, K. C.,
deputy minister of justice for Canada,
for the respondent.

The question involved was stated
to be of immense importance. On
April 7, 1906, the water commission-
ers for New Westminster, British Colum-
bia, under the provisions of Part IV.
of the Water Clauses Consolidation
Act, granted to the Burrard Power
Company, Ltd., a record for 25,000
inches of water (subject to certain
reservations) out of the Lillooet lakes
and its tributaries, such waters to be used
for generating electricity for light,
heat, and power, and for milling,
manufacturing, industrial and me-
chanical purposes. The undertaking
and works in connection with that
record of waters could not be proceed-
ed with until approved by the lieuten-
ant-governor in council. In 1906
proceedings were taken in the Ex-
chequer Court of Canada by the At-
torney-General against the Burrard
Power Company, Ltd. The infor-
mation alleged (1) that, pursuant to the
agreement of the government of British
Columbia contained in Article
11 of the Terms of Union upon which
British Columbia was admitted into
the Dominion of Canada, the legisla-
ture of British Columbia by the Do-
minion in aid of the Canadian Pacific
Railway, 1880," 43 Vict., chap. 11,
Railway, 1880," 43 Vict., chap. 11,
as amended by 47 Vict., chap. 14, granted
to the Dominion government for the
purpose of constructing and to aid
in the construction of the portion of
the Canadian Pacific railway on the
mainland of British Columbia in trust
to be appropriated as the Dominion
government might deem advisable, the
public lands along the line of the rail-
way which lands were called the
"railway belt"; (2) that both the Lil-
looet river, which was a tributary of
the Pitt river, and the Lillooet lakes
from which it rose, were wholly sit-
uate within the limits of the railway

belt. The Lillooet river was about 12
miles long, and was a public and
navigable river. On the public lands
forming part of the railway belt and
adjoining the Lillooet lakes and river
was a large quantity of valuable tim-
ber which was entitled of right to be
floated down the river. The infor-
mation contended that the grant and the
diversion thereby authorized would
materially interfere with that right;
that the grant and the rights under
the Water Clauses Consolidation Act
thereto attached would materially in-
terfere with the rights of the Domini-
on government in the railway belt;
that the capacity of the Lillooet river
was about 25,000 inches, and the grant
and the proposed diversion thereby
authorized would greatly diminish the
quantity of water in the river and
materially interfere with the rights of
the Dominion government and the
public right of navigation of the
river; that section 91 of the British
North America Act, 1867, provided
that the exclusive legislative authori-
ty of the parliament of Canada ex-
tended to all matters coming within
the following (amongst other) classes
of subjects: (1) The public debt and
property; (10) Navigation and ship-
ping; and that subsection 2 of section
131 of the Water Clauses Consolida-
tion Act, 1897, provided that the power
conferred by the first subsection of
entering and taking crown lands
should not extend to lands which
should be expressly reserved by the
crown for any purpose whatever. The
information asked for a declaration
that the grant of April 7, 1906, was
invalid. The Burrard Power Com-
pany, Ltd., filed a statement of de-
fence traversing the allegations and
submitting that no cause of action
was disclosed. Mr. Justice Cassels, in
the Exchequer Court, decided that the
lands proposed to be affected by the
exercise of the rights conferred upon
the Burrard Power Company, Ltd.,
were within the railway belt; that the
railway belt was property within the
meaning of section 91 (1) of the
British North America Act, and that at
the time of its transfer to the Domini-
on there was no provincial legisla-
tion in existence authorizing British
Columbia to appropriate the water
rights within the railway belt, and
that therefore the Water Clauses
Consolidation Act conferred upon the
water commissioners no authority to
make grants of unrecorded waters in
the railway belt; that the grant of
April 7, 1906, was invalid; and that
the proposed exercise of the rights
would constitute an interference with
the navigation of the Lillooet river at
point below the works and an in-
terference with the fishing rights of
the Dominion of Canada.

From the decision of the Exchequer
Court the petitioners presented this
petition for leave to appeal direct to
the Privy Council. They contended,
inter alia, that the lands included in
the railway belt did not constitute
"property" within the meaning of sec-
tion 91 (1) of the British North Amer-
ica Act; that the legislature of the
province of British Columbia retained
the right to legislate in regard to
lands granted in the railway belt; and
that the Water Privileges Act, 1892,
and the Water Clauses Consolidation
Act, 1897, confirming crown rights in
British Columbia, as to water rights
operated upon lands in the railway
belt. The petition said that various
companies other than the defendant
company had been incorporated by
private acts of British Columbia, and
that the acts contained powers en-
abling the companies to apply for and
exercise the rights and privileges ap-
plicable to water rights within the
railway belt, subject to the approval
of the Lieutenant-Governor in Coun-
cil, and that by virtue of the powers
of the water commissioners grants of
unrecorded water had been made to
those companies. A great deal of
capital had been invested in the pro-
posed undertakings, and considerable
sums had already been expended with
a view to their successful operation.
Depending upon its hitherto unques-
tioned right to deal with the water

rights within the railway belt, the
government of British Columbia had
from time to time granted, as well in
the railway belt as in other parts of
British Columbia, rights to persons,
corporations, and companies to carry
out irrigation works in the belt and
to appropriate unrecorded water
therefor. The water so appropriated
was distributed to settlers in the ir-
rigated areas of the railway belt, and
was essential to their livelihood and
to the cultivation of their lands. De-
lay would seriously interfere with and
impede provincial and municipal en-
terprise and the trade and commerce
of British Columbia.

Lord Macnaghten intimated, yes-
terday, that their lordships thought
that the petitioners should appeal to
the Supreme Court of Canada first,
and then, if it were necessary, to his
lordship in council. They would
therefore dismiss the petition, but
without costs.

It was stated that steps would be
taken to expedite the hearing of the
appeal to the Supreme Court.

Solicitors—Gard, Rook & Co.;
Charles Russell & Co.

BANNER YEAR
FOR BUILDING

Present Season's Activity
Breaks All Previous
Records

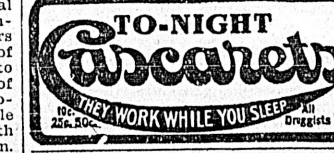
The aggregate value of the buildings
for which permits have been issued by
the building inspector during the seven
months ended yesterday was \$1,161,320.
The great increase in building
activity this year is shown by the fact
that the figures to date are not far
behind the total for the whole twelve
months last year when the aggregate
including \$100,000 for repairs, was
\$1,314,240. With the buildings now
projected and for which permits will
be issued this fall it is a certainty
that 1909 will be the banner year in
building circles and an aggregate in
values reached which will be far in
excess of the best previous year's re-
cord.

The total aggregate value of the
buildings for which permits have been
issued this year shows an increase, as
compared with the same period a year
ago, of \$534,470, last year's total for
the seven months having been \$626,850.
The increase this year to date
over the same time last year was
therefore no less than \$5 per cent.

The July total was greatly increased
by the issue of the permit for a new
\$250,000 Pemberton block now in
course of erection. The total for the
month was \$372,120, the highest total
of any month since the system of per-
mits was inaugurated. July a year
ago showed a total of \$106,070.
The monthly figures for the year
to date compared with the same period
a year ago were:

Month.	1909.	1908.
January	\$ 78,080	\$ 54,725
February	122,680	72,325
March	121,640	110,800
April	188,060	129,625
May	188,620	79,295
June	90,120	74,010
July	372,120	106,070

Total (7 months) ..\$1,161,320 \$626,850



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CALGARY RISING BREAD FLOUR, per sack	\$1.75
ROLLED OATS, 7-lb. paper bag	35c
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ESSENCES—All flavors—2-oz. bottle 20c, 4-oz. bottle	35c
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ANTI-COMBINE LAUNDRY SOAP, 7 full-weight bars	25c
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PRUNES, 5 pounds for	25c
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C. & Y. INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 35c	
per pound, or 3 pounds for	\$1.00
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ANTI-COMBINE TEA—in lead packets—35c per pound,	
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Reserve	\$5,300,000
Total Assets	\$53,000,000

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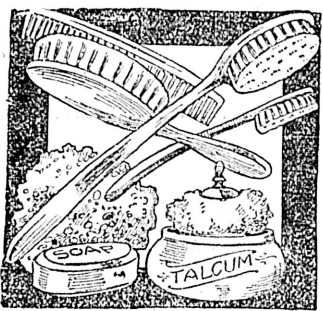
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1—3 H.-P. "Lozier" Engine, "jump spark" ignition, slow speed, with complete equipment\$165.00
1—3 H.-P. "Lozier" Engine, "jump spark" ignition, slow speed, with complete equipment\$175.00
1—2 H.-P. "Eagle" Engine, "make and break" ignition, slow speed, with complete equipment\$100.00
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Here and There

"All is not gold that glitters," and "Uncle's lies the head that wears a crown," are two quotations with which most of us are familiar, but seldom have they had a more striking illustration than in the case of Queen Victoria of Spain. All the eyes of Europe, of America, of the world in fact were upon the pair of royal lovers little more than three years ago, and everything seemed to smile upon the future of the happy bride. Spain seemed to have forgotten its unrest, and even the pretender, Don Jaime, had renounced his claims to the Spanish throne.

Suddenly like a bolt from the blue there comes the upheaval, which according to the newspaper reports, menaces both the life and the safety of Alfonso and his royal bride.

In the sympathy which has been entertained for Queen Victoria, the anxious hearts which await the crisis in England will not be forgotten. Princess Beatrice, the king's sister, the mother of the Queen of Spain, will have the prayers of the mothers of Canada for the safety of her daughter.

If the daughters of the present generation are not so proficient as their grandmothers in the arts of spinning, of carding the wool and the homely household tasks, which made up the daily round of those pioneers, they are assuredly capable of competing on very fair terms with their brothers in the world of sport, where such sports are open to both sexes, a thing of which the grandmothers could not boast. What with golfing and tennis, swimming, driving, paddling and rowing, it is at least certain that the physical stamina of the womanhood of the present day has not degenerated. There is incidentally a danger, however, that in the wake of proficiency in these arts, there may follow the overstrain, brainfag and nervous debility, which too often comes in the train of over exertion and competition even in these healthful exercises. Incidentally they may prove as dangerous to the race physically as the too much seduction, which led to the hysterics in which the heroines of the three decker novels of a few decades ago indulged.

Are mothers in all cases the best fitted to care for their own children's training. In certain of the Greek states in days of old, the child at a certain age was taken from the home and placed under state control, where the principles held high in these communities were inculcated by stern taskmasters. There are those who believe that the English public school where the child of tender years is taken from home and friends to spend the better part of his youth among strangers, has resulted from the devotion of the great English public to the similar idea expressed by Plato in his description of the ideal state.

Most mothers will deprecate the idea, and will insist that none save they are qualified to preside over the destinies of their children during their maturing process.

Yet, if what Rose Rambler in the Toronto Globe states is correct, sure

ly there is some justice in the contentions of the advocate of these theories. She remarks: "It is undisputed that the man or woman without children knows best how to manage them. The late Frances Willard during an address in Massey Hall said that though she was not married she still believed marriage to be the happier state. It is to me," she continued, "like the castles in Spain, brilliant, wonderful, mysterious, ideal and I shouldn't wonder," she added smilingly, "if it doesn't seem more beautiful to us than to you who have tried it." Theories and ideals about children are something like that, and are frequently been demonstrated, one good child in a single day will knock all the theories into a cocked hat. "My first child," explained a mother who had had some arduous experiences, "I governed by love, my second by argument, the third I would get up at any time of night to spank." It seems to the mere on-looker that the three methods might be probably compounded in the proportion of three of love, two of argument and one of spank.

A woman of my acquaintance who has no children of her own was reproved by a friend for not attending a mother's meeting. She replied: "You women with families are the ones who need to learn how to take care of children—I know all about it," and this time, though she spoke in jest, it was really true. Children instinctively flocked to her, her house and grounds always being open to these small guests. Had her strength and worldly means been equal to the task I think she would have attempted some such scheme as the kindly teachers of "Little Men." She explained to one small boy that he should have a bath every day, told him how the act was accomplished and provided him with soap and towels. Johnny, mindful of the coming cold inquired anxiously, "Do you have to take baths in winter?" "Yes," she answered, "unrelenting," you need them more in winter than in summer for the pores of your skin are not opened so much by perspiration." Johnny was ambitious, and cleanliness being the first step in the ladder of respectability, he ascended it manfully, and has since climbed several rungs higher.

"This friend has often told me of her little proteges, among them two lively young nephews who once spent several months under her care during illness in their family. For Sunday tea, which they ate in the library, she always had some surprise, which they talked of all the week before. The interest lay not so much in the thing as in the mystery of the unknown. Sometimes it was permission to drink from some treasured china; sometimes the cookies had been cut into the shape of a animal; sometimes it was a new kind of sandwich, but however simple the change, the children were delighted. This woman treated children with as much respect as if they were grown-ups, yet they had to obey. One of them kept teasing his mother for something, when at last she said: 'Well, ask your auntie again, and if she says you may have it, you may.' 'It is no use,' the boy answered, dolefully, 'When auntie says "no" she means "NO".'

"People are not given to accepting advice from the inexperienced, but once in a while the suggestion is good in spite of its source. Any but the most complimentary remarks about other people's children are usually, however, best left unsaid. What they do want is the best they can or, not, they don't want to be told of their

failures. Possible they feel badly enough about them themselves, or perhaps they do not see them. One may be sure, though, that the observer has very definite ideas about what the parents should and should not do. If a child screams when told to go to bed, he says to himself, 'She has been allowed to stop up too often after her regular hour.' Instead of coaxing the child," he says again, 'she should be told just once and expected to do it.' But even when told in this exemplary way the child is blissfully regardless at times, and then, perhaps, he takes a hand at the game himself, either forcing obedience, or by some piece of good luck discovering the truth that by diverting the child's mind to another topic for a moment he can bring it back willingly to the first. If he is successful he decides that it is not hard to train a child, and never makes a greater mistake.

"By dint of unceasing vigilance and an inexhaustible supply of patience, children have been brought up successfully without corporal punishment. One small example of this method, after a very naughty day, prayed: 'Please God, make me a good boy,' and make mamma kind and patient.' The mother needed that prayer. This is the slow method, but whether it is always sure is a question. Certain it is that the busy mother of several children has not always time to take it. A child cannot be made to understand why he should do all that he must do, and if he has been educated on this basis of reasoning, he is apt to object to doing things for which he cannot see the reason. Obedience is one of the most needful habits of life, and often the only way to teach a child the lesson of its necessity is by a thorough and speedy punishment. Men must accept the disaster consequent upon wilful disobedience, but children would do so at a far greater cost than can be allowed.

"It might be a good thing if groups of congenial mothers would meet occasionally to discuss precise details of child-training. Some women are particularly gifted in this most experimental of sciences, and those not so gifted might become enlightened. As each child differs essentially from all other children, every scheme available must be tried until the one is found to suit the particular case."

The Chauffeur's News.
Oh, listen, brother chauffeurs all,
Who love to make things hum;
The present laws are bad enough,
But worse are yet to come.
They're framing up an iron rule,
The hardest yet, I vow,
To make us stop and blow the horn
At every corner now.

We've also got to fire a bomb,
Send up a rocket, too,
And if it's night, must burn a light,
Altogether red and blue.
And having thus announced ourselves,
We must get out—confound it!
Upon the corner, while we push
The old machine around it!

—Mittie Irving.

OPEN SEASONS FOR SHOOTING GAME

Shooting Within North and South Saanich Has Been Prohibited

The usual order in council has been issued with regard to the open seasons for the shooting of game. The order in so far as it goes is the same as last year's. Shooting within the limits of North and South Saanich is prohibited, however. The open season for deer is not specified.

The order in council follows: It has accordingly been ordered by his honor the lieutenant-governor, by and with the advice of his executive council, as follows:

That the hunting, killing or taking of elk or Wapiti in the Columbia, Cranbrook and Fernie electoral districts shall be prohibited until the 31st day of August, 1911.

And on Vancouver island south of the following described line, commencing at the mouth of the Little Qualicum river; thence following that stream westerly to its junction with the Alberni road; thence following the Alberni road to the Alberni canal; the hunting, killing or taking of elk or Wapiti shall be prohibited until the 31st day of August, 1911.

That the hunting, killing or taking of moose south of the 52nd parallel of latitude in the province, excepting in the Columbia electoral district, shall be prohibited until the 31st day of August, 1911.

That the hunting, killing or taking of mountain sheep in the counties of Yale and Westminister shall be prohibited until the 31st day of August, 1911.

That the disabilities as to the shooting of ducks of all kinds, and snipe, shall be removed with respect to Vancouver island and the islands adjacent thereto, from the 1st day of October, 1909, to the 28th day of February, 1910, both days inclusive.

That the disabilities as to the shooting of cock pheasants, quail and grouse of all kinds, shall be removed with respect to Vancouver island, and the islands adjacent thereto, except North and South Saanich municipalities, from the 1st day of October, 1909, to the 31st day of December, 1909, both days inclusive.

And it is further ordered that order in council dated the 22nd day of July, 1909, providing for the protection of game in the province shall be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Raphael Placere was drowned at Nelson last Saturday while trying to learn to swim.

WESTMINSTER VETERANS PLAY WITH CHAMPIONS

New Westminster, July 30.—At practice this evening there were several of the old-timers out, who may break back into the lacrosse game before this season is over. Fred Lynch, Billy Gifford, and Wells Gray are three of the old timers who were stripped for action, and realize that Westminster's chances are at the present time not the brightest. If the veterans can work back into any kind of condition they may be on the line up when the champions meet Vancouver one week from Saturday.

HUNDRED YARD MAN MAKES QUEER STATEMENT

Look what drifted into the sporting editor for publication:
Sporting Editor, Colonist, Victoria,
B. C., July 31, 1909.

Dear Sir.—As an amateur runner and sprinter I would be greatly obliged if you could find room in your columns for the following: "Jim Bowman, ex Section Harriers school, England, hearing that there are some ten second men in town, would like to meet same with object of making match. Would like to state to sporting editor that I have won heats and finals in England but never done anything like 10 flat in 100 yard handicap and would like to meet some of the 10 second men of Victoria."

JAMES BOWMAN,
Section Harriers.
N. B.—Sporting Editor:
Mr. Bowman will have a chance to meet the local cracks if he will enter games at Oak Bay park on Saturday.

Tennis Champion of West

Luke Forest, Ills., July 31.—Melville H. Long, Pacific coast champion, won the tennis championship of the West at the Onwentsia Club courts today, by decisively defeating Nat Emerson, of Cincinnati, the former holder of the title. The score was 9-7, 7-5, and 6-0. Long earned the right to challenge Emerson by defeating Thomas G. Bundy, champion of Southern California, in the finals played earlier in the day. The championship, in doubles was won by R. A. Holden, Jr., and Truxa Emerson, of Cincinnati, who lowered the colors of H. M. McQuiston and P. D. McQuiston, champions of Mexico, in the final play. The score was 4-6, 6-3, 6-4 and 6-4. In the challenge match for the women's championship, Miss Carrie Neely, of Kenwood, successfully defended her title against her club mate, Mrs. G. N. Barnes.

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July 31, 1909.

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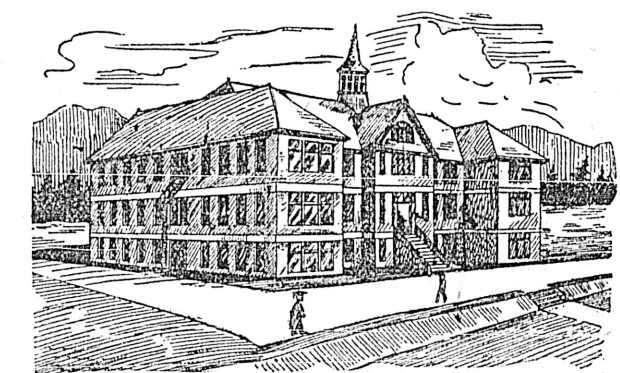
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BELMONT'S PONIES RACE AT HOME

Chairman of New York Jockey Club Makes Announcement to This Effect

New York, July 31.—The chairman of the Jockey Club, Mr. August Belmont, has made pleasing announcement of his intention to keep his best horses in this country another season instead of sending them to England and France. Coming as proper acknowledgement of the American turf and a sincere desire to see thoroughbred racing and breeding prosperous and the sport made worthy

of the best patronage, it is much to be hoped that Mr. Belmont's plan will be followed by other prominent horsemen in this country.

Plainly, this season's list of horses—2-year-olds and 3-year-olds—is lacking both in the desired quality and quantity. Racegoers deserve something better than is in any way possible for painstaking racing secretaries to give them because of the lack of good horses. Pity that this condition could not have been foreseen, and that the big owners at the first breath of trouble and with unseemly haste and all too scant loyalty to our own turf should have seized their best horses and bundled them across to England and France.

The success or failure of these stables abroad does not come into the argument at all. Granting that there was uncertainty as to the future of American racing, its rehabilitation must of necessity depend in great degree upon the maintenance of a high standard, and the sending abroad of the best horses weakened the entire campaign. Now the chairman of the Jockey Club, and doubtless many others, have come to a realization of this fact. Racing we have, and it is well patronized under condi-

tions that are new and strange. There are some good horses, but not enough. Those that were not sent abroad were sent last fall to California for winter racing, and horses cannot race winter and summer and remain in training to please the public.

Those horsemen who did not catch the foreign racing fever are to be congratulated on their loyalty to the turf in America. It is, of course, a fine thing to see our horses go to England and win, and every good sportsman reads with great satisfaction of American successes abroad, but that is a far different matter than cutting loose from racing here entirely, or even sending the best away and leaving the turf to struggle back to public favor with the weeds and culms of the stables to furnish the sport. Mr. Belmont's determination to race the best that can be bred at the Nursery Stud in this country should receive the hearty support and co-operation of all breeders and owners of thoroughbreds, and another season we shall see more and better horses racing.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

WORLD'S BEST SMALL PLAYER

Important Notes of Players in the Big Eastern Leagues

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 31.—Here's the smallest man playing in the big leagues. He measures 5 feet 3 inches—and, as they say in the ring—he is the greatest ballplayer of his inches in the world. Why shouldn't he be?

This little fellow is Tommy McMillan, native of Jacksonville, Fla., where Charlie Ebbets of the Brooklyn team discovered him in 1907 and then kept him under cover for that season. Ebbets brought McMillan to Brooklyn last year, but the midge had no real chance to make good. Even this year he didn't have the real chance, as he was kept out of the line-up during the early part of the season.

But things commenced to break his way finally, and now today you see McMillan, the midge short-stop, as the sensation of the whole National league circuit. He doesn't hit the ball any too hard. In fact, his average is just at the 200 mark right now, but he can field. He makes errors, and a lot of them, and then some more. But for every error that he makes he atones by a wonderful stop or catch or throw and the crowd forgets his errors and cheers Tommy.

Even such experts as Hans Wagner, Joe Tinker of the Cubs, Hans Lobert of Cincinnati and Al Bridwell of the Giants admit that the little midge of Brooklyn has something in the fielding end of the game that keeps them all busy.

And at the rate the youngster is going right now he will have all the veterans at the left side of the diamond "faded" to a finish before the season is over.

BOSTON TAR BABY NOT ENGLISH CHAMPION

New York, July 31.—"Sam Langford is not heavyweight champion of England, and never has been recognized as such. England has no heavyweight champion."

This is the statement made by G. H. Atkinson, of London, son of Editor Atkinson of Sporting Life, who is one of the best known referees in Britain. Mr. Atkinson is making a tour of this country.

"Every British boxer who comes over



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here claims he is champion in his class," he said, "and there ought to be some method of keeping international records instead of merely having record books for each country. It would protect the public who go to see second-raters thinking they are seeing title-holders.

"Of the men sent over here Owen Moran is really the bantam title-holder, although he has outgrown the weight a trifle. Jim Driscoll is the real feather-weight champion. Freddie Welsh should be considered our lightweight champion. Andrew Jephtha is our best welter, while the middle-weight title is in some doubt. Tom Thomas is preferred, and if any man has a right to claim the heavyweight honors it is some of our older boxers and not Hague nor Moir. Although Hague beat Moir, I think the latter is probably the best man we have."

A 14-foot steel skiff picked up in English Bay suggests a tragedy.

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Get Your Gun, Sir

Let us take a look at it and see if it needs cleaning or repairing. We guarantee all our work and will put it in proper shape for the Game Season. Now, while you don't use it is the time for repairs. Our charges are always moderate.

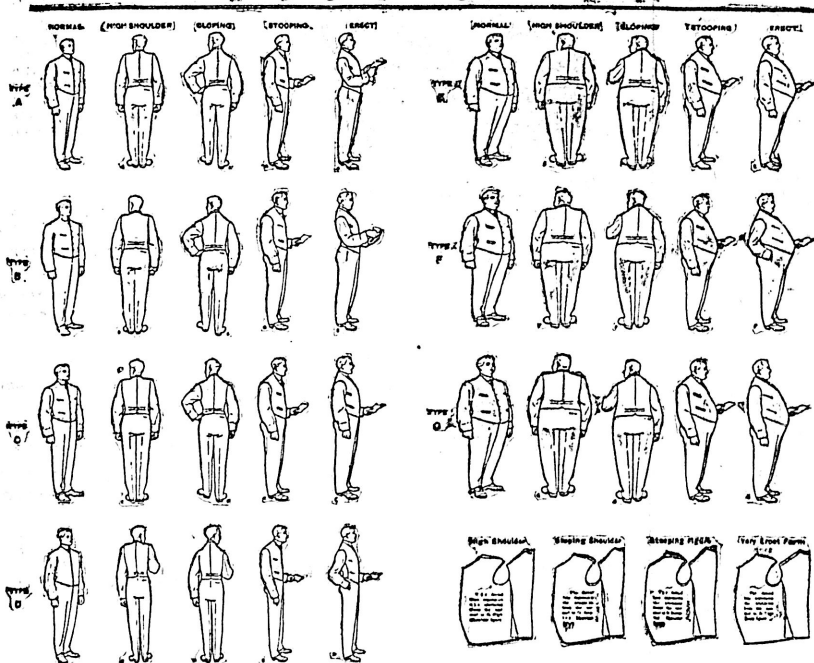
GUNSMITH, ETC. J. R. COLLISTER 1321 GOVT. ST. PHONE 633.
 Successor to John Barnsley & Co.

What "Semi-ready" Tailoring Means



Semi-ready Physique Types

Illustrated with Diagrams Showing Alterations from Normal



¶ The Seven Types of Men are here illustrated just as they are divided in the Semi-ready Physique Type System of Tailoring—a division of Type which insures a perfect coat design for every man, with every part of the garment in correct harmony of outline.

¶ There are seven distinct types—with Height, the never-changing, as the basic part of the system. There are five variations of each of the Seven Types, and there are fifteen sizes of each variation, or 425 chances to 1 that you can get your type.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Type A</p> <p>¶ The Normal Type for the young Canadian, whose youthful, sprightly figure is still spare.</p> <p>Heights of 5.1 to 5.7 feet</p> <p>Breast, 33 to 44 inches.</p> <p>Normal.</p> <p>High Shouldered.</p> <p>Sloping.</p> <p>Sloping Shoulders.</p> <p>Over-Erect.</p> | <p>Type B</p> <p>¶ The Average Man. More of this type in Canada than any other</p> <p>Heights, 5.4½ to 5.10 feet.</p> <p>Breast, 33 to 44 inches.</p> <p>Normal.</p> <p>High Shouldered.</p> <p>Sloping.</p> <p>Sloping Shoulders.</p> <p>Over-Erect.</p> | <p>Type C</p> <p>¶ The Tall Man. Another of the most sold physique types.</p> <p>Heights, 5.7 to 6.2 feet.</p> <p>Breast, 35 to 44 inches.</p> <p>Normal.</p> <p>High Shouldered.</p> <p>Sloping.</p> <p>Sloping Shoulders.</p> <p>Over-Erect.</p> | <p>Type D</p> <p>¶ The Slim Man. The man of fragile build.</p> <p>Heights, 5.4 to 6 feet.</p> <p>Breast 33 to 38.</p> <p>This type is not usually carried in stock, but can be made to special order and delivered in 14 days anywhere in Canada.</p> |
| <p>Type E</p> <p>¶ The Short Stout Man.</p> <p>Heights, 5.2 to 5.3 feet.</p> <p>Breast, 35 to 50 inches.</p> <p>All five variations made.</p> | <p>Type F</p> <p>¶ The Average Stout Man.</p> <p>Heights, 5.5 to 6.</p> <p>Breast, 36 to 50 inches.</p> <p>All five variations made.</p> | <p>Type G</p> <p>¶ The Tall Stout Man.</p> <p>Heights, 5.9½ to 6.3½.</p> <p>Breast, 38 to 50.</p> <p>All five variations made.</p> | |

¶ There you have it—ready to try on—ready to forejudge the effect and the individual suitability.

¶ You can get Semi-ready Suits as good as you like, from serviceable tweeds at \$18, to the very finest silk-trimmed suits at \$40 and Overcoats at \$50—better made than any custom tailor could possibly make them.

Flannel Trousers, Half Price
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 Flannel Suits, Half Price
 Outing Suits, Half Price
 Boating Hats, Half Price
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New goods arriving daily by express and freight.

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B. WILLIAMS & CO.

CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS.

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Exclusive Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring



The Perfect Type of Man

No two men were ever all alike. When they match at the chest they differ in waist or in length of limb.

Different ways of walking have their effect upon one's carriage. Shoulders never really match. It is impossible to produce clothes which will absolutely fit unless the figure of the wearer is normal, and every man's figure must be specially studied. All properly fitting clothes must possess a corresponding likeness.

By the Semi-ready physique type system of tailoring every garment can be quickly finished to shape and to overcome figure defects. The finisher can intensify or diminish height—build out hollow spots, and improve a physique so cleverly that he has to all appearances produced this perfect type.

This four-button Sack is shown in many fabrics at \$15, \$20 and \$25.

Semi-ready Tailoring

SPORTS - LACROSSE - BASEBALL - TENNIS - RACING - ROWING - TRACK ATHLETICS

VISITORS MAKE
CLEAN SWEEP

J. Tyler Defeats B. Schwengers
in B. C. Tennis Cham-
pionship

MISS H. HOTCHKISS
UNBEATEN IN TOURNEY

Excellent Play Witnessed in
Finals at Belcher Street
Courts

The American visitors swept the boards in the championships and finals at the tennis tournament, which came to a conclusion at the Belcher street courts yesterday.

Joe Tyler, the Spokane crack, wrestled the men's title from B. Schwengers after a titanic struggle, which went the full five sets.

Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, of Berkeley, Cal., had an easy victory over Miss M. Pitts, and retained the British Columbia championship by a score of 6-0, 6-2.

The final of the men's doubles was won by Tyler and Macrae, who defeated B. Schwengers and Goward by 2-6, 6-0, 6-2 and 7-5.

In the final of the ladies' doubles Miss Hotchkiss was again seen in triumphant vein, when partnered by Miss K. Ryan, of Santa Monica, they defeated Mrs. Talbot and Miss M. Pitts by 8-6, 6-4.

The mixed doubles went to Hopper and Miss Hotchkiss, who defeated Macrae and Mrs. Talbot, 6-1, 8-6.

The championship round of the men's singles between Bernie Schwengers and Joe Tyler was the most exciting match seen during the tournament.

Although Tyler won, the aggregate of the games shows that each player won twenty-three, and that fact gives some idea of the close way in which the match was contested. On the day's form there was little to choose between the players, Tyler's nerve in the concluding stages of the match winning him the championship.

The feature of the play was the cross cutting strokes by both contestants, some excellent placing being exhibited. The opening stages saw Schwengers on the aggressive, and playing a strong game, his service being especially powerful, he won the first set 6-3.

In the second set each player won his service until they were 4-4, when the Spokane man pulled out winning the set 6-4. The third set saw Schwengers at his best. Playing with great confidence, placing well, and keeping his opponent tearing over the court he won game after game, eventually pulling off the set by 6-2. The fourth set saw both players over cautious. Each was apparently nervous, and several times Schwengers served a double fault.

Tyler won the set by 6-4. With the score two sets all the challenger became very confident, and in the concluding act, in which Schwengers was very nervous, clearly outplayed his opponent. The local man succeeded in winning three of his service games, the set and championship going to Tyler.

Schwengers and Tyler will meet again in the Seattle championships this week, and may have an opportunity of fighting their battle over again. Although Tyler won he can hardly be considered a better player than the local man, who was evidently a little out of practice in yesterday's match. On the day's play he deserved his victory, but it is highly probable that the next time they meet the tables will be reversed.

Ladies' Championship

The ladies' championship round, although resulting in an easy win for Miss Hotchkiss, was an interesting affair. The style of the players was totally dissimilar. Miss Hotchkiss volleys, smashes and cutting, while her opponent contented herself with long low sweeping strokes which just skimmed the net. Miss Hotchkiss appeared to be ubiquitous, and showed no ill effects from the accident she met with on Friday. Her wider experience in the tennis arena undoubtedly was the reason she gained such an easy victory over Miss Pitts, as the score hardly represents the merits of the players.

The final of the men's doubles saw Tyler and Schwengers again opposing each other, the former being partnered by Macrae, of Vancouver, and the latter by A. T. Goward. In this match Tyler played with the utmost confidence, and to his fitness the victory was largely due. Schwengers and Goward by steady play succeeded in winning the first set. The next three, and the match, were won by Tyler and Macrae.

A strange contrast of styles was seen in the final of the ladies' doubles, when Miss Hotchkiss and Miss Ryan opposed Mrs. Talbot and Miss Pitts. During the rally the California players lined up at the net volleys and cutting to the side lines with great precision, while their opponents bombarded them from the back line. The accuracy of the Americans drew rounds of applause, as did the grace-

ful low strokes of the local ladies, who put up an excellent fight. Mrs. Talbot and Miss Pitts were unlucky enough to lose the first set, in which at one time they had established a lead of 5-3.

Partnered by Hopper, Miss Hotchkiss was again on the winning side against Macrae and Mrs. Talbot in the final of the mixed doubles. The Americans won the first set easily, but in the second they had a hard fight eventually pulling out by 8-6.

The courts yesterday were in excellent shape, the weather conditions being ideal. There was a large attendance, and the keenest interest was taken in the different contests, the fine points of the play being especially appreciated.

At the conclusion of the events the prizes were distributed by Mrs. J. Dunsmuir.

Refreshments were served during the afternoon, the hostesses of the day being Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. F. Barnard, Mrs. G. H. Barnard, Mrs.

Little, Mrs. H. Martin, Mrs. B. F. Schwengers, Mrs. Butchart, Miss Musgrave and Miss Pitts.

The committee who had charge of the tournament, desire the Colonist to express their thanks to Clarence Pitts and J. Mason, who so ably discharged the onerous duties of umpires during the tournament.

Results in Detail

Yesterday's results in detail follow:

Men's Championship

Challenge round: Tyler beat B. Schwengers 3-6, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Open Doubles

Final: Tyler and Macrae beat Schwengers and Goward 2-6, 6-0, 6-2, 7-5.

Ladies' Championship

Challenge round: Miss Hotchkiss beat Miss M. Pitts 6-0, 6-2.

Ladies' Doubles

Final: Miss Hotchkiss and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Talbot and Miss M. Pitts 8-6, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles

Final: Miss Hotchkiss and Hopper beat Mrs. Talbot and Macrae 6-1, 8-6.

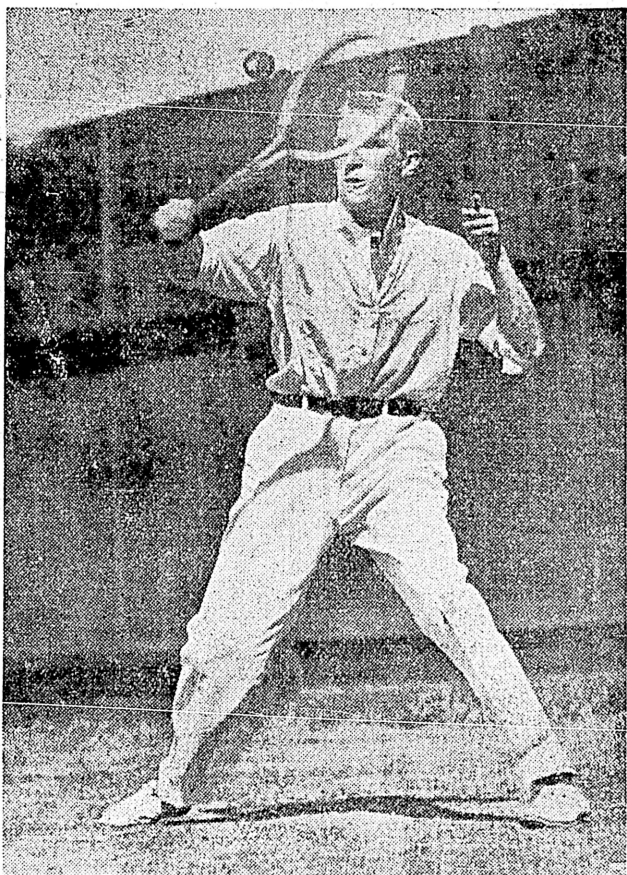
The tennis tournament just concluded was one of the most successful meets ever held in the city and the Victoria Lawn Tennis club is receiving congratulations from both the local and visiting players for the promptness and regularity which was the order all through the tourney.

One week from Tuesday John D. Marsh will race Rowan at the Royal Athletic park. The following Saturday the Winnipegger is scheduled to meet Shrub at the 15 mile route in the Terminal City.

Tennis Tournament Is Concluded



BIG CROWD AT YESTERDAY'S FINAL GAMES IN THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.



J. TYLER, of Spokane, Champion of B.C.



B. SCHWENGERS, of Victoria, Last Year's Champion of B.C., Defeated by J. Tyler, of Spokane, in Challenge Round.

RUNNERS ARRIVE
FOR BIG RACE

Rowan Down From Nanaimo
and Marsh Expected in
Town Tomorrow

John D. Marsh, holder of the world's professional Marathon record, who is to race Alex Rowan, of Nanaimo, at The Royal Park here one week from the coming Tuesday, will arrive in town tomorrow afternoon and go into rigid training for the big race.

The fleet footed runner from Winnipeg always keeps in good condition as he neither drinks nor smokes, and the many races he has competed in within the past few months have served to keep him in good shape; it will take the fast Easterner but a short time to get down to his finest possible form.

As Marsh is to meet Shrub at Vancouver on August 14, he will do his best in the Victoria race so as to be able to trot off the fifteen miles in good time when he gets up against the little Englishman, who has been the wonder of the age for some time.

Rowan arrived here from Nanaimo last evening, and will be on the roads for his first local workout tomorrow evening; the Vancouver Island wonder has been doing quite a little preliminary work in the Coal City for some time, and the next week he will de-

vote most of his training to getting up speed. Rowan has lasting powers that are marvellous, which he proved by finishing in several Marathons; his most remarkable stamina was shown a few weeks ago when he made the long run from Cumberland.

All that the Nanaimo runner needs now is to develop more speed, which he says he is doing right straight along; last Friday evening he reeled off ten miles at the cricket grounds at Nanaimo in 56.12. Considering the poor track this is extra good time, and if the Nanaimo athlete can do better than this on the level grounds at the Royal Athletic Park, he should give Marsh a close race.

The runners have not engaged any training quarters as yet, but they will probably do their work on the track, where the race is to take place.

Manager Wattleit will endeavor to arrange more matches of this kind in the city if the present one proves a success; an attempt will be made to bring Shrub and Longboat over here after their race in Seattle if they do not ask for too big a guarantee.

Wattleit has already opened negotiations with the famous redskin, and if he sees that the local fans support professional long distance running he will do all that is possible to bring over the best in the business to compete in Victoria.

Jack Johnson, the heavyweight, makes a crack about getting out to run against some of the present day crack five milers. This is a good joke that should be appreciated by lovers of real humor. The 'inky dinge' carries too much weight to ever be a runner. He can plug along the roads at the rate of about seven minutes to the mile and it is safe to say that he'll never bust any records at that gait.

TRACK MEET
ON SATURDAY

Championships of Vancouver
Island Will Be Held for
Amateurs

OUT OF TOWN ATHLETES
COMING TO COMPETE

Baylis Will Defend His Title
Against All Comers in
Big Meet

The British Columbia Amateur Athletic Union will hold their first annual track and field meet for the Vancouver Island championships at Oak Bay track next Saturday, and some good competition should be the result.

There will be entries for the championships from Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Duncan, Alberni, and many other of the Island towns where there are any athletes of real merit.

The Y. M. C. A. and J. B. A. A. track teams are attracting the most of the attention in the meet, as both local clubs are entering crack teams for the championships.

The J. B. A. A. will have a strong team in the field. In the 100, 220, and 440 yard dashes Sid Winsby will be the strongest representative for the Bays, while Sears and Parker will be in the half mile. Both these men have been working out for this race for some time past, and are able to clip off the 880 yards in pretty fast time. Frank Moore, who has been running for the J. B. A. A. in the sprints, will go in for the mile and the five mile in the big championship, and has been training for these events for some time now.

Besides Moore, the J. B. A. A. will be strongly represented by Frank Baylis

and Cliff Carroll, and in this race the Bays should have things pretty much their own way. Malcolm, the former Esquimalt runner, will wear the Y. M. C. A. colors in this event, and asper, of the Esquimalt Athletic Association, will also be a competitor. There are several others expected to go in this race, but their entries have not been received as yet. It is expected that some five milers from the Island towns will be down for this race.

In the mile, Jack Sweeney and Frank Moore will represent the J. B. A. A., and Beckwith and Dickson will probably compete for the Y. M. C. A. The latter is undecided as yet, as he is in for the junior mile and 440 as well as being on the relay team.

Brooke Valo will be the shilling light for the Y. M. C. A., and will run in the 100, 220, 440, as well as taking part in the broad jump. The latter event should be a walk over for the Y. M. C. A. athlete, as he holds the record for the Dominion of Canada for it. Valo is about the best around here in the 100, but in the furlong Sid Winsby should be well up, as when the pair met in the last local meet the Y. M. C. A. marvel had all he could do to win from Winsby.

Adair Carss will go after the jump, as well as being on the relay team. Orle Finch will compete for the Y. M. C. A. in the 100 and 220, and Big-Manson will throw all the weights.

Harry Beasley will be seen in action again in the junior events, and the small boy that won the Dominion championships in so many of the events in the recent meet at Winnipeg, should be able to win a number of the events in the junior division. Walter and Will Sproule are also entered for the junior races.

These are only some of the entries for the Island championships, and there are many others on file at the local office of the amateur union which have not been sorted out yet. The officials for the meet have not been named, but for the meet have not been named, but a meeting of the body will be held on Tuesday evening, at which many important matters will be discussed, and the prizes for the various events will be selected. Secretary Brace, of the local branch of the amateur union has been busy making the preliminary preparations for the big meet, and he will see to it that the proper officials are appointed for the big track meet in order to have all the events pulled off on the day of the competition in good order, and no delays need be expected.

The British Columbia track championships will be held at Vancouver on August 23.

THE COLONIST FORM CHART

VICTORIA, B.C., Saturday, July 31, 1909.—49th day. Weather clear. Track fast. P. St. D. Skinner, Presiding Judge. Richard Dwyer, Starter.

4888 FIRST RACE—Six and a half furlongs. Selling. Four-year-olds and upward. Value to first \$150.

Ind. Horse	Wt.	St.	1/4	1/2	3/4	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
4863 Aftermath	109	3	..	2 5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 3	Gaige
4786 Mechlin	107	1	..	1h	2 5	2 4	2 3	Archibald
4827 Irish Mail	109	4	..	3 2	3 3	3 3	3 4	McEwen
4841 Col. Bronston	109	6	..	5.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	J. King
4862 Miller's Daughter	107	10	..	5h	5h	5h	5h	Coburn
4838 Dr. White	109	2	..	7h	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Leeds
(4841) My Bouquet	107	9	..	9 3	8 3	7 3	7 4	McBride
4863 Lazell	111	7	..	10	9 2	8 3	8 5	Brooks
4864 Peggy O'Neal	102	5	..	4 1/2	7h	9 4	9 4	Jahnsen
4839 Reese W.	107	8	..	2	2	10	10	Lycurgus

At post 3 minutes. Off at 2:35. Time—24: 49; 1:15 1-5; 1:22 1-5. Winner, b. g. Star Ruby—Recollection. Trained by W. F. Murgan.

Start good. Won easily. Second and third driving. Aftermath got away well today, and after a brush with Mechlin, drew clear in final furlong. Mechlin ran to her best form. Mail ran to form. So did Bronston. Reese W. ran out. Bouquet ran a poor race.

4889 SECOND RACE—Six and a half furlongs. Selling. Four-year-olds and upward. Value to first \$150.

Ind. Horse	Wt.	St.	1/4	1/2	3/4	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
(4851) Colbert	109	3	..	2 1 1/2	1h	1 2 1/2	1 3	Lycurgus
(4798) Storma	107	1	..	1 1/2	2 4	2 3	2 2	Keogh
4827 Vronsky	109	4	..	3 1 1/2	3 1/2	3 4	3 2	Gaige
4838 Ripper	105	6	..	6	4	2	4 1/2	Coburn
4864 Beautiful and Best	112	5	..	5h	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 4	Leeds
4827 Liddington	112	6	..	4h	6	6	6	Brooks

At post 1 1/2 minutes. Off at 3:02. Time—24 1-5; 49 2-5; 1:15 3-5; 1:22 3-5. Winner, b. g. Otis—Estelada. Trained by A. W. Ream.

Scratched—Alecbiades, Lord Rossington, Prestige. Start good. Won easily. Second and third same. Colbert raced Storma into submissions for first five furlongs, then drew away, winning with ease. Storma had the early speed, but stopped at five furlongs. Vronsky gamet of the balance. Ripper made a muddy track to his best.

4890 THIRD RACE—Seven furlongs. Selling. Three-year-olds and upward. Value to first \$150.

Ind. Horse	Wt.	St.	1/4	1/2	3/4	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
4875 Melar	105	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Jahnsen
4749 Christine A.	110	4	2h	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	Lycurgus
4824 Toller	115	2	3 5	3 5	3 5	3 1 1/2	3h	Archibald
4812 Nasmerito	107	1	4 1/2	4 2	4 1 1/2	4 4	4 3	J. King
4784 Pirate Queen	105	6	6	6	6	5 2	5 5	Coburn
4876 Maxtreess	110	3	5 1 1/2	5 2	5 2	6	6	McLaughlin

At post 1 1/2 minutes. Off at 3:27 1/2. Time—24; 49 4-5; 1:17; 1:29 4-5. Winner, b. m. Poul Shot—Nora Ives. Trained by G. P. McNeill.

Scratched—All Deseche. Start good. Won in a drive of four. Melar had the foot and the little boy rode a good race, never losing his head and holding her together well. Christine A. had no excuses. She was well ridden. Toller ran to his present form. Nasmerito closed well.

4891 FOURTH RACE—One and a sixteenth miles. The Exposition Selling Stakes. Three-year-olds and upward. Value to first \$335.

Ind. Horse	Wt.	St.	1/4	1/2	3/4	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
(4828) Barney Oldfield	108	1	2 1	3 1/2	2h	1 1	1 2	Archibald
4814 Monvina	104	2	3 1	2 1 1/2	2 1 1/2	2 4	2 4	Coburn
4867 Capt. Burnett	105	5	1h	1h	3 3 1/2	3 2	3 3	Lycurgus
4800 Firm Foot	106	6	4	4	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	Archibald
(4826) Mechant	106	3	6	5	5 6	5 6	5 6	Leeds
4774 French Cook	102	4	5 1/2	5 4	6	6	6	Vesper

At post 2 1/2 minutes. Off at 3:50. Time—25; 50; 1:15 4-5; 1:41 3-5; 1:48 2-5. Winner, b. g. Moreno—La Amiga. Trained by M. Garity.

Scratched—Saraceneas, Joe Coyne, Emma G. Start good. Won easily. Second same. Third driving. Archibald waited with Oldfield first seven furlongs, then sent him to the front and he beat his field home in clever fashion. Monvina ran her race. Burnett showed good speed, but tired at six furlongs. Mechant outclassed. French Cook could not extend himself any part of it.

4892 FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs. The "Opinion" Handicap. Three-year-olds and upward. Value to first \$225.

Ind. Horse	Wt.	St.	1/4	1/2	3/4	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
4862 Redondo	111	2	..	1 1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1	Brooks
4826 Emma G.	106	6	..	4 1 1/2	3 1/2	2h	2 2 1/2	Vesper
4828 Lord of the Forest	106	1	..	2 3/4	2h	3 4	3 4	Leeds
4826 Milpas	116	5	..	3 3/4	4 2 1/2	4 3	4 1 1/2	Archibald
4781 Aristot	104	7	..	7	7	6 3	6 3	Coburn
4811 P. E. Shaw	101	4	..	6 4	5 2	5h	6 3	McBride
4828 Eliz. Harwood	105	3	..	5h	6 1/2	7	7	Lycurgus

At post 5 1/2 minutes. Off at 4:30 1/2. Time—24 1-5; 49; 1:15 2-5; 1:42 4-5; 1:46 4-5. Winner, b. m. Sempronius—Clarmie. Trained by S. Judge.

Start good. Won all out. Second and third easily. Redondo got off well in motion, was out early by Lord of the Forest but headed him three furlongs from home and held Emma G. safe, closing strides. Emma finished gamely from a poor beginning. Forest hung badly. Milpas off poorly and had no chance to get to the front.

4893 SIXTH RACE—One mile and seventy yards. Selling. Three-year-olds and upward. Value to first \$150.

Ind. Horse	Wt.	St.	1/4	1/2	3/4	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
(4862) Rossare	101	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Vesper
4776 Mattle Mack	106	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 3	3 1 1/2	2 1/2	Anderson
4864 Novgorod	105	3	2 2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 3	1 1/2	Lycurgus
4854 Forest Rose	109	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 3	4 3	Archibald
4868 Gargantua	105	5	6	6	6	5 4	5 4	Brooks
4840 Sainsaw	109	6	5h	5 2	5 1/2	6	6	Coburn

At post 1 minute. Off at 4:53 1/2. Time—24 3-5; 49; 1:15 2-5; 1:42 4-5; 1:46 4-5. Winner, b. m. Sempronius—Clarmie. Trained by S. Judge.

Start good. Won all out. Second and third easily. Rossare went out in front and obtained such a lead that although ready to lie down managed to stagger home. Mack best, but Anderson lost ground all the way and was of little help at the end. Novgorod ran his race, Gargantua very sore and could not raise a gallop.

TROLLING LINES, 25 CENTS

The cohoes are running in the straits now. In order to catch them, be sure to have the correct tackle. We have a large variety of spoons that will attract the big ones.

OUR BIG TROLLING SPECIAL, COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR 60¢

Victoria Sporting Goods Co.

1307 DOUGLAS, AT YATES

C. V. McConnell

J. P. Sweeney

TERMINALS HAVE GREAT CHANCE

Minto Cup Will Go to Vancouver If They Keep Up Clip

The next Vancouver-Westminster lacrosse match will take place in Vancouver on Saturday of this week and much interest is being taken in lacrosse circles in the outcome of the next match which is to take place at the Terminal City grounds.

Fifth Race	
Five furlongs, selling, 4-year-olds and up.	
4811—Rose Cherry	108
4864—Auburndale	108
4800—Korossany	108
4838—Lovely Mary	108
4816—Alice F.	108
4854—Old Settler	110
4852—Succede	108
4802—Laura Clay	108
4879—Belle Kinney	108
4811—Belle of Inguois	108
Sixth Race	
Seven furlongs, selling, 3-year-olds and up.	
4880—Sir Angus	129
4762—Mitro	129
4892—F. E. Shaw	129
4787—Sam McGibben	129
4786—Medora	129
4850—Cheers	129
4537—Translucent	129

VANCOUVER ELEVEN WINS

Visitors Defeat the Victoria Cricketers on the Jubilee Hospital Grounds

VANCOUVER BOWLERS TOO MUCH FOR BATSMEN

Victoria Succumbed to Clever Trundelling of Rigby and Crossfield

Vancouver cricketers had a comparatively easy victory yesterday at the Jubilee grounds over the Victoria eleven. The visitors were in fine batting form and played the home bowling with comparative ease. Practically all the Victoria trundelling talent had to be requisitioned before the Terminal City batsmen were retired and when the innings closed with a total of 145 the Victoria players had a hard nut to crack to win. In their first innings the Victoria players made a poor showing against the bowling of Rigby and Crossfield, both of whom were strictly on the spot and bowled remarkably well. Rigby captured five wickets for 24 and Crossfield five for 28. With the exception of Marshall, who batted carefully for his 13 none of the other local players could get into double figures. Lacking 88 runs of their opponents score, Victoria again took the field. In their second venture they did better, securing 93 runs for a loss of four wickets but the call of time was against them. Barnacle played up to his old time form and his bowling of 44 not out was a pretty one. Marshall was also in better form, compiling 21 by steady play. H. Gillespie was in a fair way to make amends for his poor showing in the first inning and had secured 15 runs when the innings was declared closed. The fielding of both sides was good as a rule though there were some ragged plays. There was a good attendance of cricket lovers. The score follows:

Vancouver C. C.	
A. E. Lambert, run out	9
R. S. Clayton, b. York	12
Armitage, c. W. York, b. Gooch	38
F. J. Piers, run out	4
W. E. Hodges, b. Barnacle	35
F. Barrs, b. Marshall	13
Rigby, b. York	11
H. Shotton, c. H. Gillespie, b. Marshall	12
F. G. Hurst, b. York	2
H. Arthur, b. York	0
W. H. Crossfield, not out	9
Extras	9
Total	145

H. Gillespie, not out	15
Extras	10
Total for four wickets	93
T. Marshall, b. Tye, H. Pooley, W. P. Gooch, D. L. Gillespie did not bat.	
Bowling Analysis—	
Ovrs. Mds. Rns. Wkt.	
Barrs	8 42 2
Piers	4 20 1
Crossfield	4 1 20 1
Hodges	4 1 20 1

ALBION "A" WINS

Defeat "B" Aggregation at Beacon Hill Grounds After Good Game.

Albion "B" eleven succeeded in downing the "A" aggregation of the same club at the grounds at Beacon Hill park yesterday afternoon. The scoring of both elevens was light with the exception of Spain and McCall, with 15 each, for the "B" eleven, and Grimason for "A" team. The other batsmen made but a poor showing. The losers has counted to a considerable extent on Winters who went in late and started out carefully but went down before Hilton. The detailed scores follow:

Albion "B."	
E. Duncan, l.b.w., b. Baker	0
R. White, run out	1
D. Hallam, b. Baker	3
J. D. Brown, b. Menzies	0
W. Grogson, c. Hilton, b. Hilton	15
J. Spain, c. Hammond, b. Hilton	15
H. McCall, b. Baker	15
C. W. Scott, c. Menzies, b. Baker	7
J. Neilson, c. Hammond, b. Baker	0
R. Winter, b. Hilton	5
Hammond, not out	0
Extras	16
Total	59

Albion "A."	
F. Holston, b. Spain	7
C. Hilton, l.b.w., b. McCall	7
L. B. Trimen, b. McCall	0
E. Parsons, b. Spain	7
J. B. Broadfoot, b. Spain	3
J. Grimason, b. Spain	23
W. Baker, run out	8
E. Hammond, run out	4
A. Forsyth, not out	8
A. C. Piewes, l.b.w., b. White	0
R. Jenner, c. Hammond, b. Spain	0
Total	75

BARNEY OLDFIELD BESTS MONVINA

Wins Classic on Yesterday's Card at the Willows—Good Card of Races

In the presence of one of the biggest crowds ever in attendance at the Willows track, and capably ridden by Archibald, Barney Oldfield, the four-year-old son of Moreno, and owned by Gurly and Dunlap, captured the Exposition Selling stakes, one of the big fixtures of the meeting, and besides beating a good field of the all-aged

dually passed her and came home with two lengths to the good. Monvina, although beaten in the final sixteenth, hung on gamely and easily took second money, while the fast tiring Capt. Burnett just lasted long enough to get show. The others were never dangerous at any stage of the journey.

After acting crazily at the post, Redondo got off to a flying start in the fifth race, and won with a length to the good. Emma G. off none too well, closed up ground gradually, and finished an easy second. Third money went to Lord of the Forest, which left the post flying and hung on to the end.

With an apprentice rider in the saddle, Molar ran a greatly improved race over her race of Friday when Shale had the mount. In yesterday's race she led her field all the way, and outgaming Christine A. in the last sixteenth, got the verdict. Teller, the favorite, sulked all the way but finished third.

Colbert had no trouble in defeating the poor field in the second race. The Cain gelding lay in a nice position until the middle of the back stretch was reached when she passed Storma and won the race going away. Storma just as easily got the place, with Vronsky third.

The opening race went to Aftermath in a mild drive, with Mechlin second and Irish Mail third.

Rosslare started to make a runaway of the sixth race and had no trouble in beating Mattie Mack, the favorite. The latter ran wide all the way, but got the place with Novgorod third.

The silk purse that goes to the rider of the winner of a stake race was presented to Jockey Archibald by Mrs. James. All of the purses that Archibald receives he sends to his mother in Oakland, Calif.

There will be a meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis society on Monday, when a committee will be appointed to arrange for the sale of admission tickets to the Willows track on Saturday next, which day has been set apart by the Country club, when the proceeds will be donated to the society for the furnishing of the consumptive's hospital now in course of construction. Dr. C. J. Egan is working energetically to make the day a success.

Jockey Gangel was taken ill after riding Vronsky in the second race and was unable to ride French Cook in the Stake. Vosper was given the mount on the Wheatcroft colt.

T. H. Boyle, who claimed Belle Kinney on Friday, has added another good racer to his stable. Yesterday he purchased from Barney Schreiber the mare Sainesaw, which ran in her new owner's colors in the last race.

T. E. Crist, acting for Barney Schreiber, has also disposed of Banellen to the Woodstock stable.

Miss Mazzoni was so badly cut in the last race on Friday that it is doubtful if she will be able to race for some time. She sustained a big gash on the hind-quarters.

BASEBALL

Northwestern League	
At Tacoma—	R. H. E.
Seattle	6 7 2
Tacoma	2 6 2
At Spokane—	R. H. E.
Aberdeen	0 3 1
Spokane	1 6 0
At Vancouver (22 innings)—	R. H. E.
Portland	3 11 1
Vancouver	0 9 2
Pacific Coast League	
At Los Angeles—	R. H. E.
Vernon	13 18 0
Los Angeles	13 18 0
At San Francisco—	R. H. E.
Sacramento	3 5 1
San Francisco	4 7 1
Oakland	3 6 0
Portland	2 6 1
National League	
At St. Louis—	R. H. E.
Boston	2 6 0
St. Louis	3 7 1
At Cincinnati—	R. H. E.
Chicago	1 7 0
Philadelphia	0 6 1
At Cincinnati—	R. H. E.
Cincinnati	1 3 1
Brooklyn	0 6 1
At Pittsburgh—	R. H. E.
Pittsburgh	0 1 1
New York	4 10 0
American League	
At Washington—1st game—	R. H. E.
Washington	0 2 1
Chicago	1 3 2
Washington—2nd game—	R. H. E.
Washington	0 5 0
Chicago	4 9 1
At New York—1st game—	R. H. E.
Detroit	2 5 3
New York	7 10 0
At New York—2nd game—	R. H. E.
Detroit	7 10 1
New York	4 8 3
At Philadelphia—	R. H. E.
Philadelphia	3 6 2
Cleveland	3 6 2
At Philadelphia—2nd game—	R. H. E.
Philadelphia	4 8 1
Cleveland	3 6 1
At Boston—	R. H. E.
St. Louis	2 6 2
Boston	7 9 3
Eastern League	
At Buffalo—1st game—	R. H. E.
Buffalo	12 12 2
Newark	1 1 1
At Buffalo—2nd game—	R. H. E.
Buffalo	8 8 1
Newark	7 9 3

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SOLDIERS BEAT STRAWBERRYVALE

Garrison Cricketers Have Easy Win on Canteen Grounds

The Garrison cricket team gained an easy victory over Strawberry Vale yesterday afternoon on the Canteen grounds, the soldiers winning in a single innings game by 77 runs. Strawberry Vale batted first, but were easily disposed of for 41 runs. McNamara and Elias being the only two players to make any sort of a stand, the former contributing 9 and the latter 12. On the Garrison going in an excellent first wicket stand was made by Cullen and Corporal Thomas. The former amassed 34, while the latter, who was at the wicket for more than an hour, totalled 49. The rest of the players, with the exception of Bombardier Buxton, who carried his bat for 17, were easily disposed of, the innings closing for 118 runs.

Subjoined are the detailed scores

Strawberry Vale C. C.	
McNamara b. Askey	9
Wingfield b. Gardiner	0
Rosier b. Gardiner	0
Holmes not out	5
Thomas b. Gardiner	1
Goepel l.b.w. b. Askey	5
Hewitt c. Doyle b. Gardiner	1
Ives run out	0
Chandler b. Gardiner	0
Stevenson b. Gardiner	1
Elias c. Robertson b. Gardiner	13
Byes	5
Leg Byes	1
Total	41
Garrison C. C.	
Cullen b. McNamara	34
Corporal Thomas c. Thomas b. McNamara	49
Bombardier Gardiner b. Thomas	2
Gunner Carter b. Thomas	0
Gunner Needham b. Thomas	0
Gunner Doyle c. McNamara b. Thomas	0
Sergt. Robertson b. Thomas	6
Sergt. Jones b. McNamara	4
Bombardier Buxton not out	17
Gunner Bromley c. Holmes b. Thomas	0
Thomas	0
Sergt. Askey b. Thomas	1
Byes	4
Leg Byes	1
Total	118

First Race	
Four and a half furlongs, purse, 2-year-olds, maidens.	
4823—Bellini	110
4797—Terrago	110
4797—Maternus	110
4707—Banelen	110
4849—Third Chance	110
4823—Zinkand	110
4823—Alder Gulch	110
4823—Calopus	110
4813—Alarmed	110
Second Race	
Six furlongs, selling, 3-year-olds and up.	
4862—Golden	117
4862—Golden Wine	117
4851—Gothoose	111
4707—Banelen	117
4853—Rama	117
4863—Zick Abrams	117
4851—Kelowna	122
4876—Mr. Bishop	111
Third Race	
Six furlongs, selling, 3-year-olds and up.	
4862—Toby	114
4828—Litholin	117
4876—Ornate	109
4888—Col. Bronston	119
4876—Chaplet	119
4876—Ron Row	119
4888—Afternoon	119
4824—Effervescence	117
Fourth Race	
One and one-sixteenth miles, selling, 3-year-olds and up.	
4867—Mill Song	107
4880—Ed Ball	109
4787—Redwood II	109
4854—Joe Coyne	109
4892—Salesman	105
4891—Capt. Burnett	109



MISS MARION PITTS, the Runner-up, who Challenged, but Failed to Defeat, Last Year's Champion.

Bowling Analysis—	
Ovrs. Mds. Rns. Wkt.	
W. York	18 1 63 4
Gooch	19 7 43 1
Barnacle	5 1 9 1
Marshall	12 2 4 16 2
Victoria C. C.—1st Inning.	
A. Martin, b. Rigby	9
J. C. Barnacle, c. b. Crossfield	3
L. York, c. Rigby, b. Crossfield	0
Rev. H. Collinson, b. Crossfield	0
H. Gillespie, b. Crossfield	3
W. York, b. Rigby	13
F. Marshall, c. Crossfield, b. Rigby	13
B. Tye, b. Crossfield	3
H. Pooley, b. Rigby	3
D. L. Gillespie, b. Rigby	7
W. P. Gooch, not out	7
Extras	7
Total	67
Bowling Analysis—	
Ovrs. Mds. Rns. Wkt.	
Rigby	15 5 24 5
Crossfield	14 1 26 5
Victoria C. C.—2nd Inning.	
A. Martin, b. Piers	21
J. C. Barnacle, not out	44
L. York, b. Barrs	2
Rev. H. Collinson, b. Barrs	0
W. York, b. Hodges	1

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Joseph Graham, Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Altschind, Duncan.

Frank Adams, Seattle.

Mrs. Adams, Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cook, Seattle.

J. M. Barry, Portland.

R. D. Barry, Sacramento.

Mrs. J. R. Green, Moose Jaw.

M. D. Callingham, Moose Jaw.

L. C. Reinhardt, Winnipeg.

J. W. Brawley, Mooseville, N. C.

Mrs. Brawley, Mooseville.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Thiers, Charlotte.

E. Russell, Vancouver.

A. C. Sparrow, Vancouver.

W. B. Harris, Vancouver.

Mrs. and Miss Sparrow, Vancouver.

Mrs. J. C. Wilson, Regina.

Mrs. C. Welsh, Vancouver.

Miss L. Shinnett, Pilot Mound.

J. A. Hamilton, Vancouver.

Mrs. E. Rhen, Fresno, Cal.

Mrs. M. E. Perley, Los Angeles.

Mrs. W. H. Ford, Los Angeles.

W. E. Sprague, Seattle.

Mrs. Sprague, Seattle.

L. A. Mason, Vancouver.

E. M. Sanford, Green Lake, Mich.

Mrs. Sanford, Green Lake.

Wm. M. Sanford, Paris, Mich.

Chas. Sanford, Paris.

Mrs. Woodruff, Paris.

Mrs. Bradley, Paris.

Mrs. John L. Fyfe, Huron, S. D.

John G. Fyfe, Huron.

Mrs. Ruth Hanson, Hurley, S. D.

Mrs. J. Moore, Benson, Minn.

Miss Anne McCarthy, Benson.

D. R. Sweln, Tacoma.

Geo. C. Power, Lorain, Ohio.

Moses B. Cotsworth, York, Eng.

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J. Schlammpp, Seattle.

J. S. Seater, Vancouver.

Geo. W. Sloate, Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Brassington, Columbia City.

Miss N. Dale, Vancouver.

A. S. Madill, Toronto.

Alex. Craig, Vancouver.

Addie H. Groff, Winnipeg.

Clara L. Groff, Winnipeg.

Misses McGlora, Des Moines.

E. F. Tway, San Francisco.

J. Hyslop, Vancouver.

H. A. Jameson, Colwood.

C. Brethour, Sidney.

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\$5000

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FULL SIZE LOT

House two years old, and strictly modern throughout.

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George and Hugh Center, San Jose.

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Chas. Potter, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Kennedy, Manitoba.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. H. Nixon, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. P. Jacques, Nanton.

G. M. Johnston, Winnipeg.

G. E. Annable, Moose Jaw.

W. Milligan, Sooke.

Mrs. A. P. Wright, Indianapolis.

Miss A. L. Hicks, Seattle.

AMUSEMENTS

"Three Weeks."

A play with a high purpose, is the best description of Elmer Glyn's dramatization of her book "Three Weeks," which will be seen on Wednesday, August 4, at the Victoria

theatre. The detail of the book which was so frank in utterance and created so much unkind criticism is entirely eliminated in the dramatization and it has been made into a love tragedy with a romantic atmosphere similar in style and quality to "The Prisoner of Zenda," and "Beverly of Graustark." As far as moral tone is concerned it is far superior to "Sappho" and "Zaza," or even "Camille," and "East Lynne." It suggests a vast number of thoughts that appeal most strongly to women and should be headed by men. Lessons can be drawn from the story which, if applied to action, would make much more happiness in the world.

It will be presented by a special cast headed by the celebrated Beryl Hope, one of the best emotional actresses on the American stage. Other players of note are Miss Lillian Rhodes, Messrs. Frank Kirke and Sydney Price, who supported Max Pigman this season, and Messrs William C. Chatterton, R.

H. Thomas, W. J. McConnell, Charles Moncrieff, W. T. Hayes, Albert Duall, William Casey and Miss Caroline Lamar. A splendid scenic production will be given.

Britt Knocked Out

London, Eng., July 31.—Johnny Sommers, the featherweight pugilist, defeated Jimmy Britt, the American lightweight, in the ninth round at the memorial grounds in Westham this afternoon. The contest was scheduled to go 20 rounds, and was for \$500 a side and half of the gate receipts.

Britt, who was somewhat fat and slow, was outclassed from the beginning, and was knocked out in the ninth round. He was knocked down in the second round and took the count of seven, but came back fresh in the third. Sommers had the advantage in the succeeding rounds and when the gong rang for the ninth he attacked Britt furiously, raining blows upon his body and face. The American was

worn down and finally dropped flat on his back and was counted out. Freddie Welsh has challenged the winner.

World's Record.

Boston, July 31.—A new world's record in the hop, step and jump was made at the annual field day of the Knights of Columbus at the Locust Street grounds today by Daniel F. Ahearn, of the Irish American A. C. of New York, who made the distance of 50 feet 2 7-10 inches. The best previous record was 48 feet 6 inches, made by E. B. Bloss at Chicago in 1893.

Battling Nelson will be in Seattle in a few days to visit the A.-Y.-P. exposition. While in the sound metropolitan the Durable Dane will engage in a six-round exhibition with Kid Herman, provided the authorities of that city will permit the go. Jack Gleason the head of the Pacific Coast baseball league will referee.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

A Business Lot for \$8,500

Southeast corner of Fort and Quadra Streets and having frontage on Mears Street, which overlooks a Public Park

60 Feet on Fort, 120 Feet on Quadra, 60 Feet on Mears

This is the cheapest property on the market, and has on it
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Who Will Be Pleased To Show The Property. 620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

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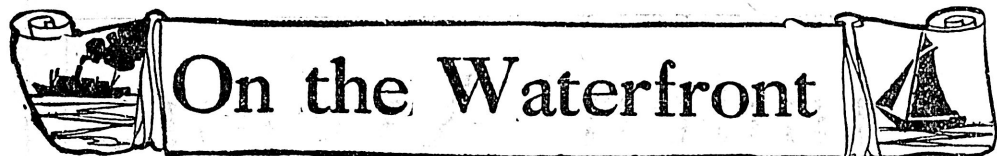
Wharf Street

The premises at present occupied by Wilson Bros., Wholesale Grocers, consisting of three floors, to rent from August 1st, 1909.

APPLY TO

Swinerton & Musgrave

1206 GOVERNMENT STREET



ALGERINE'S GUN AND PRINCESS

Warship Fired Gun When the Three-funnelled Liner Failed to Show Colors

HEAVY TRAVEL ON LOCAL BOATS

Old-timer Tells of Another Race in Which Capt. John Won

The heavy travel on the three funnel liners of the C. P. R. is continuing yesterday. The Princess Victoria brought 900 passengers from Seattle, making a total of 6,000 brought from Seattle this week. Outward the travel is equally heavy, and there is big travel between Victoria and Vancouver. A few days ago the palatial ferry liner Princess Victoria was summoned by a gun fired from a man of war. The Princess was steaming towards Vancouver when the steamers Charmer and City of Seattle were racing at one side, and from the other the sloop of war Algerine was seen coming from the direction of the harbor, returning to Esquimalt.

From the signal hilliards of the warship fluttered a string of signals. "She's asking us to show our colors," said one of the officers of the Princess Victoria. He sent for a quartermaster to get up the colors.

From the starboard quarter of the warship there was a puff of smoke. "Great guns! She's firing on us," shouted the officer on the bridge. Get those colors up quick!

Meanwhile the saucy little warship proceeded on her way, and the three funnel liner glided along through the summer sea. The next time she meets a warship, though, she will show her flag and save bombardment.

When Irving Won.

Some few days ago the story was told in the San Francisco Call of a race between the wrecked Yosemite and the Olympian, and repeated in these columns. A correspondent tells as follows of another race which resulted differently. He says: "That

FOR SALE

COTTAGE AND 1-3 ACRE ON

The Gorge

There is now an exceptional opportunity to purchase a home on the waterfront in this charming situation. The lot contains nearly 1-3 of an acre, has plenty of shade trees, lovely lawn and a good vegetable garden. The cottage has seven large rooms, hall and two verandahs, pantries, closets, etc.; four open fire places, Esquimalt water, septic tank, electric light, phone. Only two minutes' walk from the car line.

Price \$4,500. Terms.

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Shipping Intelligence

By Government Wireless.

Point Grey, 8 a. m.—Overcast, calm. Bar. 29.93, temp. 76, sea smooth. No shipping.
Cape Lazo, 8 a. m.—Overcast, 11m. Bar. 29.97, temp. 64, sea moderate. No shipping.
Tatoosh, 8 a. m.—Clear, westerly wind. Bar. 30.07, temp. 64, sea smooth. Out, Governor 7.35 a. m.
Pachena, 8 a. m.—Clear, north-west wind. Bar. 30.00, temp. 66, sea smooth. Tug Coleman east-bound at 7.40 a. m.
Estevan, 8 a. m.—Overcast, calm. Bar. 30.07, temp. 67, sea smooth. On horizon at 5.30 a. m., 2-masted steamer eastbound.
Tatoosh, noon—Clear, south-east wind. Bar. 30.09, temp. 66, sea smooth. No shipping.
Pachena, noon—Clear, calm. Bar. 30.03, temp. 56, sea smooth, no shipping.
Cape Lazo, noon—Clear, north-west wind. Bar. 29.97, temp. 54, sea smooth, no shipping.
Point Grey, noon—Overcast, southeast wind. Bar. 30.06, temp. 67, sea smooth. In, steamer Rupert City, 10.15 a. m.

wonderfully pretty Yankee story, given so much prominence by the Colonist in the issue of the 29th instant, is all very well if there was not a sequel to it. Those who know Captain John Irving might be sure he would not be so easily vanquished. He had the Islander built on purpose to humble the Olympian, and he did it. The writer, along with about 1,000 excursionists, went to Seattle on the Islander soon after the big fire there in 1889 or 7900 (I am not sure which). When we arrived off Port Townsend the Olympian was leaving there for Seattle. She was allowed to get on ahead. It was evident from the continuous black smoke she was doing her best. After passing Marrowstone Point we were abreast.

Then began the fun: offers of a rope to tow, etc. We passed her, both boats doing their best, and landed in Seattle fully half an hour ahead of the Olympian, with a broom at our masthead. Of course, it was talked about in Seattle that day. The Americans were sore, and sought out some revenge. The Islander was to leave on the return trip at 7 p. m. Nearly all were on board at 6:55, when a U. S. marshal accompanied by his men appeared and seized the Islander, his papers alleging the boat for some trifling action that had been sworn out against her some hours before; but to make it the more offensive he delayed serving the process until the last moment. You may imagine the feelings of those on board. I cannot reproduce what was said or felt. Captain Irving had to go ashore, hunt up lawyers and judge (they had all gone home hours before), have the necessary papers made out and bonds put up in order to have the Islander released. This incident delayed us at least two hours. No one was allowed to come on or leave the Islander during the delay. All this primarily because the Islander had beaten the flyer Olympian so badly. The three steamers are now all wrecks, but we have Captain John Irving still with us.

New Officials

Peter Wylie has been appointed shipping master at Vancouver, and Hugh Dunn measuring surveyor at Prince Rupert.

Tricolor Chartered

The Norwegian steamer Tricolor, recently arrived from Samarang with sugar for the B. C. Sugar refinery, has been chartered to W. R. Grace and Company for three months to carry lumber from Puget Sound ports to West Coast points. She will leave on Wednesday for the other side to be overhauled.

E. E. Cooley has resigned the position of city engineer, of Nelson, and G. C. Mackey is temporary incumbent of that office.

SHINANO MARU FOR YOKOHAMA

Took Chinese Passengers for First Time Since Boycott Began

The Japanese steamer Shinano Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sailed from the outer wharf yesterday afternoon for the Orient with a light cargo. Included among the passengers on board the steamer were several Chinese. Chinese passengers are a feature of other outbound steamers bound to the Orient, but the fact that the Chinese were included among the passengers of the Japanese liner taken to indicate that the boycott which has existed for many months since the aftermath of the seizure of the Japanese steamer Tatsu Maru, in March, 1908 is at an end.

Another departure yesterday was the steamer Spokane which left yesterday morning for Alaskan ports with a full complement of excursionists.

The steamer Oceano of the Weir line is expected to reach port today. A two-masted steamer answering her description was sighted at 5.30 a. m. today on the horizon off Estevan. The Oceano left Yokohama on July 16.

Two nitrate-laden steamers are coming to the Outer Wharf, one being expected about Tuesday. This steamer, the Kosmos liner Uarda, is now at San Francisco, having arrived a few days ago from Hamburg via South and Central America. The steamer Oswestry is also on the way to this port bringing nitrate. She has 500 tons for this port from Chili.

The tug Tyee took on board yesterday the lifeboats recovered from the sunken tug Sea Lion which went down near Race Rocks some time ago, after being in collision with the schooner Oceania Vance. The Eliza Linn is loaded with a record cargo, having loaded 96.7 of her capacity—and Mr. W. R. Dock-ell did it. It was previously stated that the Victoria and Vancouver Stevedoring Company with which he was formerly connected, loaded the vessel.

The steamer Romford, which reached port two weeks ago after a rough trip, having almost run ashore—she was saved from the rocks when drifting shoreward only by flooding her after hold—passed up to Comox yesterday to load coal, and will proceed to Redondo to load lumber for Australia.

WINNEBAGO ASHORE OFF CALIFORNIA

Struck Near Point Arenas During Heavy Fog Yesterday Morning.

Advices from the Merchant's Exchange state that the steam schooner Winnebago, Captain William Tregon, went ashore in a dense fog at 2.30 yesterday morning off Point Arenas light. Her bottom must have been ripped out, for she immediately began to sink by the stern and only her bow showed out of water within a short time. Her deck lumber cargo floated off. The Captain, his wife and four children, with 23 of a crew, got ashore easily in the two ship's boats. The schooner is a total wreck. She was worth \$140,000, and on her last luckless voyage was bound for San Diego, for which port she loaded lumber at the Everett mills.

The Winnebago was a vessel of 1001 tons gross and 756 net register, built in 1903 by the Columbia Iron Works Co., at St. Clair, Mich., and owned at date by the Coast Shipping Co. She floated the American flag and was powerfully engined, electric lighted and thoroughly modern in her general equipment. Her dimensions were 130 feet long over all, 39.8 foot beam, 13.7 feet depth of hold.

FOG ALARM WOULD ALARM HIS SHEEP

Vancouver Shipmasters Tell of How a Farmer Tended Cattle and a Lighthouse.

At the Vancouver Shipmasters' Association's last meeting a general discussion took place on the advisability of securing positions essentially of the sea, for men who frequented the sea. "Marine jobs for marine men," was the cry raised, and it seemed to receive hearty support.

Some amusing incidents were related of men who were now filling positions on the B. C. Coast in the Government service, and who, to all appearances, were unfitted for their positions. A certain farmer, it is said, besides tending his cattle and his fields, tends also the lighthouse, with its fog-signals as well. It came to pass one day that a fog arose and covered the land, nor could the farmer see his sheep. As he was afraid for his horn, fearing lest his sheep should stray and be lost, and become the prey of divers rude beasts of the forest. And of a sudden, a steamer called from the darkness, a steamer with many souls aboard. It called for some sign of its whereabouts, but answer came there none, for the farmer, albeit a fog-horn blower, dared not blow his horn, fearing lest his sheep should flee in fright from the fold and become food for the wolves.

And all these things and many like to them happen along the B. C. Coast in this year of Grace 1909.

It was urged that it was full time that radical changes be made, and the question will be discussed at later meetings in order that some plan be formulated to remedy them.

JIM GRIFFITH HAS BEEN SPOKEN

Sighted by the Steamer Tonowanda and Asked to be Reported "All Well."

Fears for the safety of the old American barkentine J. M. Griffith, Capt. F. T. Sanders, have proved groundless. The Standard Oil company's steamer Tonowanda, which arrived at San Francisco the day that the ad-vice regarding the probable loss of the barkentine became current, reports having spoken the vessel a week ago yesterday in latitude 42 degrees, 17 minutes north and longitude 137 degrees, 42 minutes west. She should arrive on the Sound within a short time unless the recent north-west winds along the coast have driven her back. When spoken July 23 by the Tonowanda the Griffith asked to be reported all well.

The barkentine is now between 30 and 40 days overdue from Carmen Island, Mexico, for Puget Sound. She is out about 70 days and is bringing a cargo of cannery salt consigned to Seattle. She had been chartered to carry a cargo of poles from Port Townsend to San Pedro, but on account of her slow passage up the coast, another vessel was substituted.

As 30 days is considered slow for a passage from Carmen to the Sound, the owners of the Griffith were considerably alarmed over her non-arrival and some persons believed she had been lost with all on board. Friends of Capt. Sanders, who is widely known along the Pacific Coast, had confidence in his ability to bring the old craft safely to port, and maintained that she would yet arrive in safety. The Griffith on her last voyage down

the coast sailed from Everett with lumber for Guaymas, March 22. She made the passage from the Sound to the Mexican port in 24 days. She was spoken by Capt. Olsen of the schooner Crescent just as she was ready to sail from Carmen. The Crescent has long since arrived and is soon to be ready to leave with a cargo of lumber for San Francisco.

SCHURBEK MADE A FAST VOYAGE

Lumber Ship From the Fraser Reached Valparaiso in 49 Days From Royal Roads.

Advices received yesterday by the Merchants' Exchange announce the arrival at Valparaiso, Monday, of the German bark Schurbek, 49 days from Victoria. This is one of the smartest passages in recent years to the Chilean port. The Schurbek loaded lumber at New Westminster and towed out from Victoria, June 6.

About three years ago the British bark Tacoma, made the run to Valparaiso in 56 days. This is an unusually fast run and, as far as known, it has not been beaten until the Schurbek completed what will likely remain a record for a long time.

Vancouver, July 31.—Pirates, both American and Canadian are reported today to be depleting the sockeye salmon traps at Boundary Bay. They have succeeded in carrying away, under cover of darkness, such quantities of

PORT ANGELES

67 Lots for \$400. Just think, only \$6 Per Lot

67 Lots \$400

\$6 Per Lot

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160. FIVE ACRE FRUIT RANCH near town, in good condition, large part in bearing. Large new house, large barn, good well, on terms\$5,000

700. EAST FRONTAGE Lots on Harbinger Avenue \$1,000

696. CORNER LOT, 60 by 120, on Michigan Street. Terms. \$300

697. WATER FRONT, large Lot, Oak Bay, near car line\$1,500

INDUSTRIAL OR WAREHOUSING PURPOSES, 120 ft. square, on Chatham Street\$12,000

684. OVER 2 ACRES, Cadboro Bay Road, with fair house, and on terms\$4,000

411. CHOICEST SITE, on the slopes of "Seaview," double corner, facing city\$750

Cheap Lands

204. 70 ACRES GOOD LAND, Che-mainus River at, per acre ...\$15

206. 265 ACRES AT BEECHER BAY. A great investment, summer homes or commercial, at per acre\$36.75

174. 143 ACRES FINE LAND, near Elk Lake, on V. and S. Railway, at per acre\$75

Snug Home

705. Would like to show you a little gem of a home in James Bay district. It is new and modern. Owner's change of business necessitates sale. Cutting the price to get quick action.

No. 626. EASIEST OF TERMS on Lot, Vancouver Street, north of Bay Street\$475

MUCH ALARM FOR BRODICK CASTLE

Fearful That Overdue Vessel Will Never Reach Destination—Anxiety for Zinita

It is feared that the British bark Brodick Castle, which sailed from Astoria on December 5 last, with a cargo of wheat for Ipswich has been lost at sea. Reinsurance is now quoted at 85 per cent. on the vessel, and scant hope is entertained that she will reach port. There is also considerable anxiety expressed for the British bark Zinita, which is bound for Puget Sound from Newcastle, England. This vessel is posted at 15 per cent, having been overdue for two months. The Zinita had a most unfortunate start from England, and those inclined to be superstitious fear that the vessel's ill-luck has followed her.

Leaving Newcastle November 13, the Zinita returned to Deal four days later, having lost her sails and had the deck swept. Sailing again December 2, she put into Plymouth a week later with the stern post leaking on the starboard side. She made a third attempt January 24. In latitude 14 north, longitude 28 west, she was spoken on February 14, but since then nothing has been heard of the vessel. She has a general cargo, including coke and pig iron.

Rather a remarkable instance of a slow passage was cleared up when, on July 10, the Norwegian bark Sydenham arrived at Coquimbó, 111 days out from Newcastle, N. S. W. Before the vessel made port 50 per cent. reinsurance had been paid, and in some quarters she was given up as lost, as frequently this passage is made in from 40 to 50 days. The Chilean bark Zebic, formerly the County of Flint, is making a slow passage from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Valparaiso, having sailed April 24, and not since having been spoken. She is posted at 10 per cent.

Although having left Philadelphia for San Francisco only on June 19, the well-known American ship Hawaiian Isles is up for reinsurance at from 15 to 20 per cent, although there seems no reason for this. The French bark Guethary, also known here, is quoted at 8 per cent, having sailed from Tchio for the Clyde March 26.

MEDIATION EFFECTIVE

Threatened Strike of United Miners of Britain and Scotland Averted

London, July 31.—As the result of the mediation of the Board of Trade the threatened strike of the colliers has been averted. Most of the demands of the miners have been granted.

After three days' rigid inspection of local bakeries, the Vancouver police have reported strict compliance with the full weight law.

The inquest into the death of George E. Outten, who was killed at the Nelson city power plant, resulted in a verdict of accidental death, through

"The Cream of Victoria Real Estate"

Lots 55, 56, 57 and 58

Frontage on Rockland Avenue, 202 feet.
Frontage on Craigdarroch Park Drive, 165½ft.

Absolutely free of rock.

Beautiful shrubs.

Opposite Government House.

Unexcelled view of the sea and Olympian Mountains.

Could you pick out any better place on the Coast where you would rather have your home?

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Come Up Where the Sun Shines.

Come Up Where the Birds Sing.

Amongst the Beautiful Groves of Dunsmuir Castle.

Where You Are in the Heart of the City.

But Where You Have all the Exclusiveness of a Country Villa.

Prices and Terms Extremely Moderate.

McPHERSON & FULLERTON BROS.

618 Trounce Avenue. Phone 1377.

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers..... 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers..... 1st and 3rd Th.
Bookbinders..... Quarterly
Bricklayers..... 1st Monday
Bartenders..... 1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters..... Alternate Wednesdays
Cigar makers..... 1st Friday
Electrical Workers..... 2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers..... 1st Monday
Leathers..... 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers on Horse Goods..... 1st Monday, at 8 p. m.
Laundry Workers..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Lithographers..... 1st Monday
Letter Carriers..... 4th Wednesday
Machinists..... 1st and 3rd Thursday
Machine Engineers..... Monthly
Molders..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Musicians..... 3rd Sunday
Painters..... 1st and 3rd Sunday
Printing Trades Council..... Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen..... 2nd Monday
Shipwrights..... 2nd and 4th Thursday
Steam Fitters..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stencillers..... 2nd Tuesday
Street Railway Employees..... 1st Tuesday 2 p. m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p. m.
Stereotypers..... Monthly
Tailors..... 1st Monday
T. & L. Council..... 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon employers by making it clear that they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to the Colonist.

A chain recently made in England was two and one-half miles long and weighed twenty-five tons.

Union granite cutters at Boston have not received a wage advance in five years.

There are 575,000 farmers in Canada who exported products worth \$432,534,000.

Death benefits cost the Cigar makers' International Union \$203,500 in the last fiscal year.

Stationary firemen at San Francisco have decided to establish a death benefit fund.

Hamilton, Ont., bricklayers and builders have renewed their contract for three years at 50 cents an hour.

The Labor Department at Ottawa reports that 86,806 working days were lost and 4,701 employees affected by trade disputes during June.

W. J. White, inspector of United States immigration agencies, estimates an influx this year into the Canadian west of 75,000. He has just toured the west.

Fernie miners have decided, in consequence of the camp and the infrequency of accidents, to increase their per capita allowance to the doctors from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per month.

A report comes from Madrid that 2,500 workmen employed by Vickers Sons and Maxim, on battleship construction are on a strike as a protest against a reduction in wages.

The city council of Saskatoon has applied for a board of conciliation and investigation in regard to the dispute as to the conditions of employment in which it is involved with its employees. This is the first application for the board by a municipality.

The election of officers for the Trades and Labor Council resulted as follows: President, J. C. Watters of Laborers' Union; vice-president, J. Douglas, Black-

smiths' Union; corresponding secretary, C. Sivertz, Letter Carriers' Union. The election of the balance of the officers was postponed until the next meeting.

The New England Fish company, Vancouver, announce that the strike of its boatmen has been settled. The men, who have been asking for their jobs, but at present they stand little chance of getting their positions, as the shippers of the steamers are satisfied with the men obtained to replace the strikers.

"I can place 5,000 men at the present time at wages ranging from \$4.00 to \$4.50 a month and board," said Joseph Burke, provincial superintendent of immigration and employment at Winnipeg, yesterday. "The demand," he went on, "is continually increasing, and inside of one month I am afraid the number required will reach as high as 15,000 for the province alone."

The first session of the board of conciliation which is to settle the dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific railway and its operating employees, opened in Winnipeg last week in the office of H. H. Brewer, general superintendent, and will continue all week. Hon. R. F. Sutherland, ex-speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, is chairman of the board. R. H. Guigan is representing the company, and J. G. O'Donoghue, who has figured in several disputes as arbitrator this year, is looking after the interests of the employees.

A cry for help to harvest the season's bounteous crops coming from the west officials of the department of commerce and labor at Washington, D. C., whose functions in part are to find employment wherever possible for the thousands of aliens who come to the United States, is that the able-bodied men are wanted by the farmers of the west, according to Representative Stephens of Minnesota, who says the west is literally begging for help to gather the big crop of the year. He declares that the crop situation all through the west is splendid.

Inquiry at different sources has elicited the information that harvest labor is going to be very scarce this year. The provincial immigration department has been making inquiry throughout the west as to the situation. From the Atlantic seaboard through to Western Ontario there is a scarcity of men even at the present time. This department has applications even now for 400 men and the Dominion immigration department is besieged with 600 or 700 applications for farm labor. Railway contractors are having difficulty in securing men for the construction of the new line. Agents are holding out tempting offers for all classes of labor to be sent to British Columbia on railway work.

The department of labor has received the report of the board of conciliation in the strike of the miners of the Canada West Coal company at Taber, Alberta. The question at issue was mainly that of wages and contract prices for coal, whether the screened or unscreened should be paid for, and whether 2,240 or 2,000 pounds to the ton should be the basis of calculation. The board demanded the unscreened basis of 2,240 pounds. The board finds that the screening appliances at the mine are not of the best and that new methods in that regard are introduced there, as is promised will be done, the basis of 2,240 pounds unscreened shall obtain.

Perfect order prevails in the strike districts at the Dominion Coal company's mines at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, arrests being below the normal. The present quietude does not prove the conditions materially altered. Watching the output and the number of men who go down into the mines is taken by the public as the indications which show whether the strikers are gaining or losing ground. Reserve mine is regarded as the pivot point in the fight, and changes there are closely noted. Yesterday twenty men were brought into the mine and remained. Several U. M. W. men went back to work and the output of coal has increased there. A couple of disagreeable incidents that were reported were the stoning of houses at Caledonia and an attack on an old man near No. 1. There are 6,000 miners involved in the strike.

Operative Exchanges of Toledo, Ohio, state that the organized farmers are doing excellent work for all union labels. A label campaign is now being prosecuted among all farmers and farm workers and an effort is being made to place fifty organizers in the field to take positions with union concerns and boost union labeled flour, shoes, clothing, hats and all union-made products as traveling salesmen and thus reach the farmers who do not now understand the movement.

The average payment per member in the old age pension fund of the International Typographical Union for the past year was 37.3 cents per month. The total earnings of the members aggregated \$40,293,738, or practically an average of \$397 for each member. No American trade union can show an average earning capacity for its members that comes anywhere near these figures.

A bill has been introduced in the state senate of Michigan providing for the appointment of a state commission on industrial education, which is to consist of five members. This commission is to make a study of elementary, industrial and agricultural education, including the study of labor conditions as they affect the child between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years. Its report must be presented to the governor, superintendent of public instruction and commissioner of labor by February 1, 1941.

A substantial sum was raised last Saturday in San Francisco for the boot and shoe workers resisting a reduction of wage. There are no signs of a settlement yet, although it is difficult to see how the factories can get along without competent help. A conference was held during the week without result.

There are in the United States 298 sanatoria, 222 dispensaries and 890 associations for the treatment or prevention of tuberculosis, while there are 600,000 cases of this disease in the country. It is estimated by the United States Conservation Commission that this country loses annually \$1,000,000,000 from preventable tuberculosis.

The trouble between the Remington Typewriter company and its striking aligners culminated recently in the announcement by the company that it would close the plant for an indefinite period. An attempt was made to have the American Writing Machine company of New York do the work, but the unionists objected, and the Remington people were so notified.

C. H. Parker writes from Sacramento that the following bills have become laws: Relating to (1) societies

for prevention of cruelty; (2) sanitary condition of hotels and workshouses; (3) employment agencies; (4) employment and hours of labor of children; (5) educational rights of children; (6) temporary floors in buildings in course of construction; (7) employment and hours of labor of children; (8) information regarding Japanese in California; (9) relative to bureau of labor statistics.

An interesting point in the law affecting compensation to seamen for injuries has just been decided. A fireman lost the sight of one eye through the bursting of a gauge glass on Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co's. steamer St. Hugo, and was sent home from Fort Said to England at the owners' expense. Since arrival he has been paid \$1 a week. The court decided that this payment should have been made from the time he left Fort Said, the port of return. The court decided against him, ordered him to pay the cost of his application and awarded him \$1 a week during the period of incapacity.

At a special meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in the Hotel Victoria in New York city last week a proposition tending toward the formation of an international federation of labor received favorable consideration. The President Gompers will present the following resolution bearing on the matter to the International Trade Union Congress, which will open in Paris on August 30: "Resolved, That the International Trade Union Congress recommends to trade union centers (general trade union federations or congresses) of all countries the discussion of the proposition of establishing an international federation of labor, the autonomy of the trade union movement of each country being ordained and guaranteed; the purpose of the federation being the protection and advancement of the rights, interests and justice of the wage-workers of all countries; and the establishment of international fraternity and solidarity."

Striking evidence of the effectiveness of labor exchanges in coping with unemployment is supplied by statistics just published indicating the work accomplished in Germany by labor exchanges. On January 1, 1938, there were 289 public labor exchanges in Germany, of which 248 were in Prussia, 55 in Bavaria, 11 in Saxony, 15 in Wuertemberg, 10 in Baden, 10 in Rhineland, 10 in Alsace-Lorraine. The statistical year, 1937-8, work was found for no less than 322,356 persons. Of these, 61,742 were placed in jobs connected with agricultural pursuits. Men to the number of 667,411 were put to work and 265,605 women. The great Central Exchange in Berlin secured work for over 100,000 people.

"The wage question is a question of civilization," said Prof. Henry C. Adams, head of the political economy department of the University of California, in an address on "The Church's Duty to Workmen." He argued that labor is entitled to "a tenure of employment," a means of earning a living, stability, "Physical existence of man is no longer the basis of wages," he continued. "It is the standard of living. This change is made possible by machinery. There are two ways to the attainment of riches—by raising the standard of living and by increasing the extravagances and luxuries of the few. It is necessary for labor to get the high wages to succeed in the first place, and all should assist them to do so, as that is the only way to benefit society as a whole."

The factory for the unemployed, established by the Trades and Labor Council of London, Ontario, has aroused interest throughout Canada, and inquiries have been received from the United States regarding it. Exactly twenty-five of the unemployed have been put to work, and what is more they have done good work, and been paid for the work they performed, says the New York Evening Call. The factory is a running and is to be a permanent institution. It is no longer an experiment, for it has made good, and next fall its operations will be on a regular basis. The summer months only a couple of men will labor to prepare material for the coming winter and finish goods on hand. It is from November to the close of March that the factory is most active—the time when work is scarce and men are idle. The experience gained in the operation of the London factory will be valuable in helping on similar factories to be started in other places next winter. The factory manufactures toys, ironing boards and hangers. It pays no dividends to shareholders, and does not aim at the accumulation of profits. It was only because the promoters of the new move were not built as quitters that success was made possible. The doubters were many. It was said that the printers and painters did not work up tin or wood, that the thing could not be done, and it was better to leave it alone. It was only in the face of persistent opposition that the thing was made, and it was only in the face of the same persistent opposition for the first few weeks that the work was carried on to success.

At City Churches

St. Paul's, Esquimaux.
Rev. W. Baugh Allen; holy communion 10:30 a. m.; evensong, 7 p. m.; preacher for the day, the rector.

Service at 2:30 p. m. by Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

St. Paul's Presbyterian.
Henry street, Victoria West; Rev. D. MacRae, pastor; services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The musical selections follow: Morning, psalm 46, hymns 156, 91, 613; evening, psalms 14, hymns 180, 198; 607; Mr. J. Scott Ross will sing the solo, "My Hope is in the Everlasting Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. and R. P. S. C. E. at 3:15 p. m.

Spiritualism.
R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 734 Caledonia avenue at 8 p. m. Subject, "Soul Growths." All are welcome to these meetings.

Society of Friends.
Harmony Hall, 825 View street. Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; meeting of worship 11 a. m.; mission meeting 7 p. m. Speaker, H. Dann. All are welcome.

Christian Science.
Regular services will be held in the Christian Science church at 335 Pandora avenue, Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Subject for August 1, "Love." All are welcome.

Spiritualism.
Psychic Research Society, K. of P. hall, corner of Pandora avenue and Douglas street, on Sunday at 8 p. m. H. H. Howes will give an address; subject, "The Well-Lit Path," followed by clairvoyant descriptions and messages. All are welcome.

St. Paul's Lutheran.
German services will be held in the German Lutheran church, Mears street, at 11 a. m. Rev. Just, from Vancouver, will officiate.

Congregational.
Rev. J. F. Letts will preach in the First Congregational church at the morning service and Rev. Dr. Reid at evensong. Communion will be observed after the evening service.

Salvation Army.
The Salvation Army, Citadel, Broad street, services on Sunday at 11 a. m. holiness meeting; 2 p. m. Sunday school; 3 p. m. praise meeting; 7:30 p. m. salvation meeting. These services will be conducted by Staff-Captain Haynes and Capt. Knudson. Sunday evening references will be made to the life and work of Capt. L. Horwood, who died as a result of an accident at Fernie, B. C., May 2, 1938. Strangers and others made welcome.

English Lutheran.

The English Lutherans will meet for the 12th time on Sunday in the K. of P. hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets. The order of services follows: Morning service at 11:00 a. m.; evening service at 7:45; Sunday school meets at 10 a. m. The subject of the sermon in the morning will be "The Fundamental Principle of the Gospel of Jesus." In the evening, "The Tragedy of Procrastination." The pastor in charge of the services will be the Rev. Wm. C. Drab, Western Field secretary. Come and bring your friends with you. All are welcome.

First Presbyterian Church.
Corner Blanchard and Pandora streets. Rev. Dr. Campbell, minister. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 11:30 a. m.; prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. The Rev. E. A. Henry, B. A. of Regina, is expected to preach in the evening. The pastor's subject in the afternoon will be "The Home of Christianity in the Home." Strangers and visitors in the city will be made welcome to all services.

Metropolitan Methodist.
Corner of Pandora and Quadra streets. Pastor, T. E. Hocking, B. A.; parsonage, 916 Johnson street; phone 765. Quarterly services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; 11 a. m. public worship and reception of new members; 2:30 p. m. Metropolitan Sabbath school; 2:45 p. m. Spring Ridge Sabbath school; 7:30 p. m. Metropolitan church, public worship. At 7:30 p. m. "Perfect Love," by Barnaby; solo, "He Was Despised," from Handel's Messiah, by Miss Buck of Edmonton; chorus choir of 50 voices by Mr. J. M. Morgan. Sacrament of Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning and evening services. All cordially invited. Strangers, tourists and visitors specially welcome.

St. Barnabas Church.
Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; matins at 10:30 a. m.; choral Eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m.; children's service at 2:30 p. m.; choral evensong at 7 p. m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows: Morning: Organ, Psalter, Crossley; communion service, Simper in D; hymns 209, 311, 312 and 265; offertory anthem, "Pitzgeralt"; nunc dimittis, St. John; organ Voluntary, Smallwood; psalm, 119; Evensong: W. H. Richmond; psalm, Cathedral psalter; magnificat, Smart; nunc dimittis, Foster; hymns 520, 260, 257; vesper, "Lord Keep Us Safe"; this night's organ offertory in D, Merkle.

St. James Church.
Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Matins and sermon at 8 a. m.; morning service at 12 m.; evening service and sermon at 7 p. m. The music follows: Organ voluntary; Venite and Psalms, Cathedral psalter; Te Deum, Benedictus; Magnificat; Hymns 266, 283; Kyrie, Ms.; Sanctus, Bridgewater; Com. Hymn, 323; Nunc Dimittis, Felton; Organ Voluntary, Evanson; psalm, 119; Psalms, Cathedral psalter; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns, 297, 269, 477; Vesper Hymn, Caffrey; Organ Voluntary.

Christ Church Cathedral.
The services for the day are: Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and Holy Communion, 11 a. m.; children's service at 2:30 p. m.; evening service at 7 p. m. The music set for the day follows: Morning—Psalms for First Day, Cathedral psalter; Magnificat; Nunc Dimittis; Foster; Hymns 531, 279, 276; Vesper Hymn, Armitage; Recessional Hymn, 546.

St. John's Church.
Order of services for August 1, 1939: Matins—Organ Voluntary; Venite, Stanger; Psalms for First Morning; Magnificat; Psalter; Te Deum; Russell; Jubilate; Goodson; Hymn, 229; Kyrie, Burnett A flat; Gloria, Thil, Burnett A flat; Hymns, 266 and 317; Organ, Communion service; Stainer; Evensong—Organ Voluntary; Processional Hymn, 285; Psalms for First Evening; Cathedral psalter; Magnificat, Macfarlane; Nunc Dimittis, Felton; Anthem, "Through the Day," for First Day, Cathedral psalter; Magnificat; Solo, Mrs. M. S. Palmer; Hymns, 193, 477; Amen, Burnett; Vesper, M. Shields; Organ Postlude, Smart. The Rev. Percival Jennis, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. J. Venables in the evening.

James Bay Methodist.
A. N. Miller, pastor. Rev. Dr. Spencer, Local Option secretary will (D.V.) preach at 11 a. m.; at 7:30 the pastor will speak on "Abraham's Magnanimity and Lot's Choice." Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30; Epworth League service on Monday evening at 8 o'clock; on Tuesday evening the Adult Bible class is having a moonlight excursion to the Gorge and will leave at 7:15, everybody welcome. The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid will be held in the parsonage on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock and the women's class on Wednesday at the same hour. The regular prayer service on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

First Baptist Church.
Services (pro tem) in Victoria Hall, Blanchard street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Pastor, Christopher Burnett will preach at both services. The Lord's Supper will be observed after the evening service. Men's Baraca Bible class in No. 1 hall, A. O. U. W. building at 2:30. Ladies' Philathea Bible class in Victoria hall at 2:30. Bible schools at Victoria hall at Victoria West and Burnside Missions at 2:30 p. m. Public worship and preaching at Burnside Mission at 7 o'clock.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.
Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. August 1, 1939. Preacher, Rev. W. Lee Clay, B. A. Morning—Organ, Andante in F. Smart; Psalm 29; Solo, "Saved by Grace," Miss Potter; Hymns, 142, 555, 184; Organ, March in D, Handel. Evening—Organ, At Evening, Dudley Buck; Psalm 23; Anthem, "O Taste and See." Goss; Solo, "Jesus Saviour, Pilot Me," Gould, Mrs. Jesse Longfield; Hymns 278, 318; Organ-Fantasia in D. Hemstock.

Church of Our Lord.
Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service. Rev. Thos. W. Gindstone will preach at both services. Morning subject: "There is No Respect of Persons with God," evening, "It is Good for Us to Be Here." Morning Music—Organ, Andante, A. Redhead; Venite and Psalm as set, Cathedral psalter; Te Deum, No. 2; Jubilate, No. 4; Hymn, "Come to the Morning Prayer," Kyrie, XXI; Hymn, "Thy Way Not Mine O Lord;" Hymn, "Sweet Feast of Love Divine." Evening—Organ-Reverend, J. V. Piller; Psalms as set, Cathedral psalter; Magnificat, 1 Mercer; Nunc Dimittis, X Mercer; Hymn, "I Sing the Almighty Power," Hymn, "The Lord that Once Was Crowned," Hymn, "Saviour Again to Thy Dear Name," Organ-March, J. W. Elliott.

Baptist, Spring Blidge.
The services will be conducted on Sunday at the pastor, Rev. Wm. Stevenson. Morning at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school and organized Bible class for adults at 2:30 p. m. Strangers and visitors invited. The music follows: Morning—Hymn, Holy, Holy; 211, "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name," 74, "God is Love, His Mercy Brightens," Organ-Andante; 590, Children's, "The Lord is My Shepherd," O Lord, in Days of Old. Evening—Organ Voluntary; 2, "Ye Servants of God;" 327, "We May Not Climb the Heavenly Steeps," 326, "The Showers of the Evening Hours," Mr. and Mrs. West, "For the Beauty of the Earth;" 64, "Saviour Again to Thy Dear Name."

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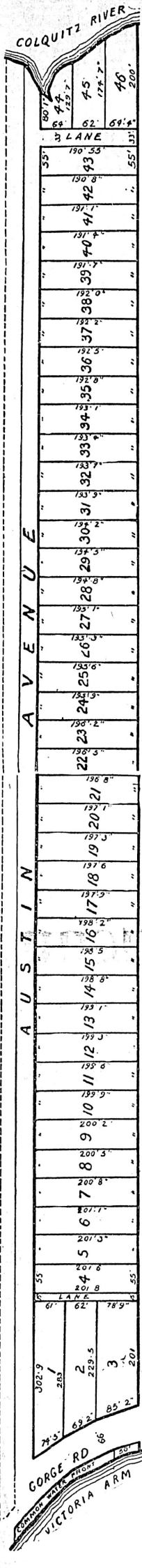
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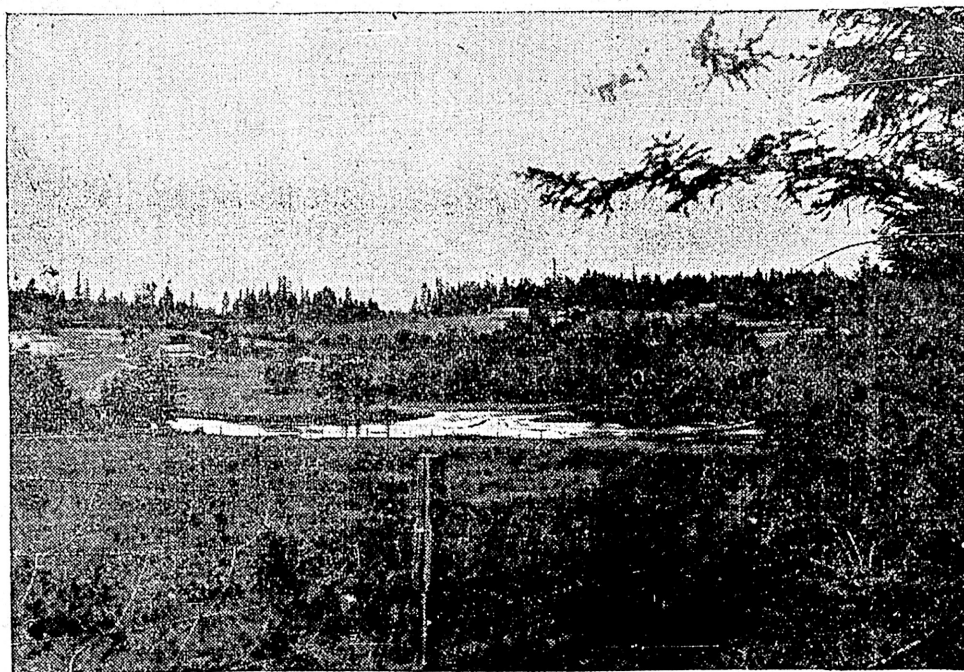
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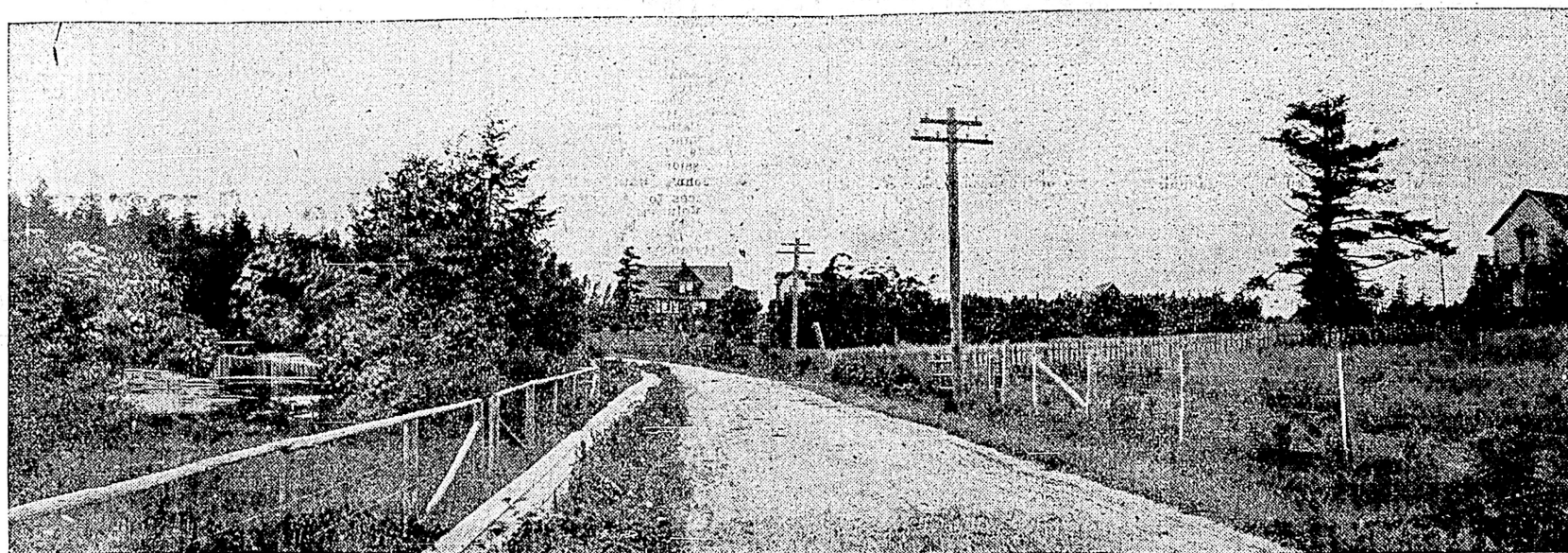
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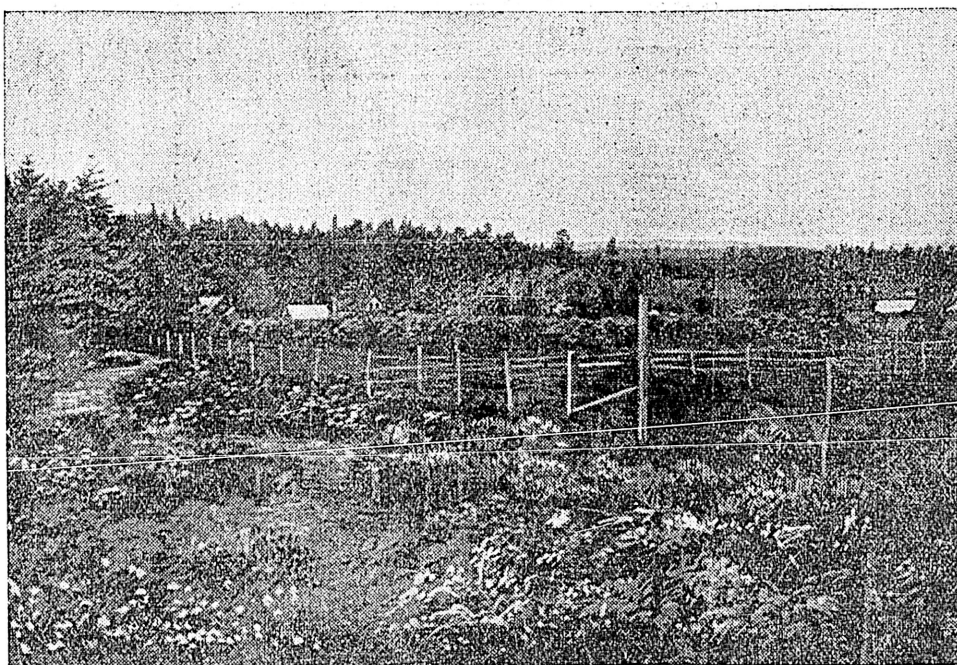
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DELICATESSEN.

CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE KITCHEN and Delicatessen; wholesale and retail; a large stock of delicacies. 511 Douglas St., B. C. Phone 1-1230.

DRAYMEN.

HEANEY, JOSEPH—OFFICE, 62 Wharf street. Telephone 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.

Telephone 13.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING—The Misses Roberts, 29 Menzies St. Phone A-1727.

DYE WORKS.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—THE LARGEST dyeing and cleaning works in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS.

Fort St., Tel. 1-167, Branch Office, 718 Yates St., Tel. 1-167. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

PAUL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—318 FORT

street, Wm. Paul, proprietor. Cleaning and dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments equal to new. Phone 624.

ELECTRICIANS AND ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.

HAWKINS & HAYWOOD, 728 YATES St., Electricians; all kinds of supplies carried in stock and repairs promptly attended to; prices moderate. Phone 643.

ENGRAVING, STENCIL CUTTING.

GENERAL ENGRAVER AND STENCIL CUTTER, Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf St., behind postoffice.

FISH AND POULTRY MARKET.

W. M. J. WIGLESWORTH, ALL KINDS of fresh, salted and smoked fish in season. Free delivery to all parts of city. 675 Johnson St., Phone B-333.

FRUIT, FISH AND POULTRY.

W. M. SUTTON, 613 JOHNSON STREET, Phone 1913. All kinds fresh and salted fish, poultry, fruits, etc. in season. Delivered twice daily. Phone orders promptly attended to.

FUNERAL DIRECTING AND EMBALMING.

THE VICTORIA UNDERTAKING PARLORS, 577 Yates St., experienced in embalming; fine parlors and chapel. W. B. Smith, Mgr., Phone 822.

GRAVEL.

B. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO.—FOOT OF Johnson street, Tel. 1358. Producers of washed and graded sand and gravel. Best for concrete work of all kinds. Delivery by team or by city or on scows at pier on Royal Bay.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

BAKER, D.—CORNER YATES AND Broughton streets, dealer in all kinds of fresh groceries; fruits of all kinds in season. Phone 224.

OPTICIANS—EXPERIENCE AND MODERN

equipment is at the service of the patron. No charge for examination. Lenses ground on premises. A. P. Blyth, 645 Fort Street, Phone 597.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

J. H. LE PAGE—EXPERT EYE EXAMINER; consultation free, glasses fitted and repaired, satisfaction guaranteed. 1242 Government St., corner Yates; P. O. Box 255, Victoria, B. C.

HARDWARE.

PRIOR, E. J. & CO.—HARDWARE AND agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

REDFERN & SONS, 1009 GOVERNMENT Street, expert jewelers, diamond setting a specialty; repairing promptly attended to. Charges and prices moderate. 328

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

Ltd., iron, steel, hardware, cutlery, 30 and 34 Yates street, Victoria, B. C.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, ETC.

A. PETCH, 90 DOUGLAS STREET, SPECIALTY of English watch repairing.

JUNK.

WANTED—SCRAP BRASS, COPPER, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks, and all kinds of rubbish; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1520 Store street. Phone 1335.

LADIES' OUTFITTING PARLOR.

LADIES' OUTFITTING STORE. ALL kinds of silks and satins, imported direct from England and Japan. Ladies' suits, dresses, underwear, etc., made to order. Call and inspect goods. So Kee, 1222 Broad St.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD., TEL. 123. Best service in the city.

LITHOGRAPHING.

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND Embossing—Nothing so large and nothing so small; your stationery in your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of the continent. Colist Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

LOCKSMITH & REPAIRING.

WAITES BROS.—UMBRELLAS RECOVERED and repaired, 641 Fort, Telephone 446.

MACHINISTS.

ARMSTRONG BROS.—ALL KINDS OF general repairing done, launch engines and automobiles overhauled. Phone 134. King St.

MASSAGE.

MRS. EARSMAN, ELECTRIC LIGHT baths; medical massage. 1006 Fort St. Phone B-1965.

MEDICAL MASSAGE, TURKISH BATHS

G. Blomfeldt, Swedish masseur, 821 Fort St., near Blanchard. Hours—6 P.M. to 10 P.M.

MATHEMATICS.

M. ALLERDALE GRAINGER, B. A., coaching with recommendation August 10, Thoburn P. O.

METAL WORKERS.

VICTORIA SHEET METAL WORKERS—Hot air furnaces, corrugating, roofing, piping, sheet metal and iron work, made to order. Geo. Pattison, 730 Yates street, Phone B-313.

NOVELTY WORKS.

HAFER, L.—GENERAL MACHINIST, No. 150 Government street.

NEW AND SECONDHAND GOODS.

BUTLER, J. R.—SUCCESSOR TO A. J. Winston, dealer in new and second-hand furniture, stoves, books, etc., 901 Yates, corner Quadra.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.

HENRY RIVERS—PAINTER, GLAZIER, calomine and paperhanger, 415 Hillside Ave., Victoria, B. C., estimates cheerfully given on application.

PAINTING.

ROSS, JAMES SCOTT—PAINTER, HANGING, painting, paperhanging, painting, kalsomining, signs. Send postal. Phone A-1689.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.

FOXGORD, N. R.—1607 DOUGLAS ST., opposite City Hall, for plumbing, heating and repairs; dealer in second-hand ranges, stoves, etc. Phone 1-1482; house, R-1251.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria.

REAL ESTATE.

BAGSHAW, EDWARD C. B.—Lots, farms, houses and timber for sale at current market prices. Office 613 Fort St., Residence 1034 Richardson St., Phone 918.

REAL ESTATE, TIMBER.

BICK, L. W.—REAL ESTATE, TIMBER, farms, land, subdivisions a specialty. Office 1104 Broad St., Phone No. 284.

HARRIS, E. A. & CO.—615 FORT ST.

Telephone 697. Real Estate and Financial Agents, timber and farming lands a specialty.

POTTS, HOWARD A. G.—REAL ESTATE.

Financial and Timber Agents. In business in Victoria for over twenty years. Office 636, Fort St.

RESTAURANTS.

MARYLAND RESTAURANT, CAFE, 1225 Government St., Victoria, B. C. European plan, day and night; reserved seats for ladies; popular prices. K. Metro, Prop. Tel. B-709.

ROOMING AND LODGING HOUSES.

ACME ROOMS, 716 YATES ST., ROOMS by day, week or month at reasonable rates on application.

ROCK BLASTING.

NOTICE—ROCK BLASTING CONTRACTOR and rock for sale for building or concrete. J. R. Williams, 408 Michigan St. Phone 1-1434.

ROYAL DAIRY.

CREAMERY BUTTER, ICE CREAM, milk and buttermilk; reliable for quality and purity. Dairy 1110 Douglas St. or Phone 188.

SCAVENGING.

VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office 710 Yates street, Phone 662. Ashes and rubbish removed.

SEAL ENGRAVING.

GENERAL ENGRAVER AND STENCIL CUTTER, Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf St., behind postoffice.

SHORTHAND.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—1109 BROAD ST., Victoria. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy thoroughly taught. Graduates find good positions. E. A. Macmillan, Principal.

SICK NURSING.

MRS. WALKER ATTENDS PATIENTS at their homes or receives them into her private nursing home, maternity, general nursing, massage. 1017 Burdette Ave. Phone 1406.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING.

GENERAL ENGRAVER AND STENCIL CUTTER, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf St., opposite Post Office.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING.

R. S. BYRN, 1302-4 WHARF ST., FOOT of Yates; commission, storage, warehousing, manufacturer's agent and Bonded Warehouse. Phone 822.

TAILORS.

ERNEST SCHAPER—FASHIONABLE Tailor, Importer of Fine Scotch and English Goods. Phone B902, 1208 Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE OLD COUNTRY ENGLISH AND

Scottish wools, Linklater, high-class tailor, opposite the Colonist. Phone 21.

FRASER & MORRISON—SUCCESSORS

to J. McCurrach—Highest grade of goods and workmanship. 1128 Broughton Street, Victoria, B. C.

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS.

Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria. Telephone 597.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

TURKISH BATHS—MOST MODERN ON

the coast; 821 Fort St. Phone 1856. Open day and night. Ladies' days are Monday, 10 p.m. to 2 a.m., and Friday from 10 to 2, with lady attendants.

PATENTS AND LEGAL.

ROWLAND BRITTAIN, REGISTERED Attorney, Patents in all countries. Fairfield building, opposite P. O., Vancouver.

UMBRELLAS REPAIRED.

UMBRELLAS RECOVERED AND repaired, Undertakers Bros., 641 Fort, Telephone 446.

UNDERTAKERS.

B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 55 Commercial street. Tel. 48, 305, 404, 584. Our experienced staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres., 1400 Commercial.

THE VICTORIA UNDERTAKING PARLORS, 577 Yates St. Funeral directing and embalming; experienced in embalming for transportation. Fine parlors and chapel. Office phone 922. W. B. Smith, Mgr., res. phone 1171.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA, B. C.

THE STRAND HOTEL AND CAFE—Johnson St., always open, bar supplied with best goods; rates moderate. Wright & Faulkner. Phone 1108.

THE WILSON HOTEL, 646-648 YATES St., central location, European plan, large and airy rooms, bar supplied with best goods; terms moderate. Ted McAvoy, proprietor. Phone 1632.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL, 15 JOHNSON ST., newly furnished, up from bottom to top, good accommodation, sporting glass, complete life-size photos of all the noted sports and athletes, up to the present day. L. McManis, proprietor.

HOTEL NEW WESTMINSTER—New location, opposite COURT HOUSE. Best hotel in town. Rates from \$1.50 up. John M. Inley, proprietor.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL DOMINION—WHEN YOU arrive at Vancouver take the largest hotel which will take you to this hotel free. Our service is the best obtainable at the price. American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

BLACKBURN HOTEL—A. E. BLACKBURN, proprietor. Entirely rebuilt and refurnished is now open to its patrons. Steam heat, new commodious rooms, first-class dining room, best attention to comfort of guests. American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Vancouverian.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—MRS. S. THOMPSON & Sons, proprietors; R. D. Thompson, Manager. Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B. C. Vancouver's first hotel. Situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famous for good food.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—CORNER Hastings and Cambie streets. Headquarters for mining and commercial men. Rates and terms. Atkins, Johnson & Stewart, proprietors.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

T. L. BOYDEN, M. I. E. E.—MECHANICAL and Electrical Engineer. Expert in electrical distribution and power equipment. Head office, 207 and 208 Douglas St., Victoria. Phone 1473.

WINTERBURN, W. G. TELEPHONE 1531, Consulting Mechanical Engineer and Surveyor. Gasoline engines a specialty. 1637 Oak Bay avenue, Victoria, B. C.

DENTISTS.

W. F. FRASER, D. M. D.—OFFICE 732 Yates St. (Garage Bldg.) Office hours 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

DR. LEWIS HALL, DENTAL SURGEON, Jewell block, corner Douglas and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office, 667; Residence, 122.

DETECTIVES.

B. C. DETECTIVE SERVICE, VANCOUVER. Ver. Civil criminal and commercial investigations. R. S. Baron, Superintendent. Head office, room 207 and 208 Douglas building, Vancouver, B. C. Phone 4202. Bloodhound trailers kept.

VETERINARY SCHOOLS OR COLLEGES.

SAN FRANCISCO VETERINARY COLLEGE. Catalogue mailed free. Dr. Keane, 1318 Market St.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

A. O. F. COURT NORTHERN LIGHT and 4th Wednesdays, W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

K. of P. No. 1, FAR WEST LODGE, 1240 Douglas St., Victoria, B. C. and Pandora streets. J. L. Smith, K. of R. and S. Box 644.

SONS OF ENGLAND, B. S. ALEXANDER Lodge 116 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 10 p.m., 207 and 208 Douglas Fort street, President, J. Critchley, Secretary, Sidney, B. C.

SONS OF ENGLAND, PRIDE OF ISLAND Lodge, A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 10 p.m., 207 and 208 Douglas Victoria Postoffice. Secretary, H. T. Gray, 1831 Oak Bay Ave.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

WING ON, 1709 GOVERNMENT STREET, Phone 23.

JAPANESE HINDU AND CHINESE Employment Office—All kinds of labor, general character. 1801 Government street. Phone 1620.

COBY CORNER GENERAL EMPLOYMENT Bureau, also department for homes and board. Mrs. Newton, Phone 1406. Office hours 11 to 1 and 2 to 5.

THE DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Phone 447. Hours, 2:30 to 5.

WANTED—CAMPER FOR SEASIDE house, good site, excellent spring water; within ten minutes of car.

WANTED—TWO GENERAL MAIDS, good cooking (city). 225.

WANTED—TWO HOUSEMAIDS and Mother's general help (city), and Victoria West.

WANTED—COMPETENT GENERAL maid (country); good cooking; 225.

NEEDLEWORK WANTED BY EXPERT dressmaker; children's garments a specialty.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOUR LARGE sunny bedrooms, on carline (city); breakfast if desired.

SEVERAL CANARIES FOR SALE; excellent songsters.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED BY MAN AND WIFE—Position as cook, watchman, or used to horse and lumber or mining camps. First-class stenographer, quick shorthand writer, with knowledge of bookkeeping, open for engagement. Best references. 2305 60th Col.

CHINESE BOYS WANT POSITIONS as cooks or work by the day. 545 Fisgard St.

HOUSE WORK BY A JAPANESE AND her wife. The couple hope to be employed by a Japanese Mission, Pandora Ave. Apply to Japanese Mission, Pandora Ave. 331

YOUTH WANTED—18 OR 19, SOME knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Apply to J. E. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd., Langley St.

1990-1991

Our August Furniture and House Furnishing Sale Opens Monday With Remarkable Saving Opportunities

Monday launches forth one of the most important events of the season, in which every householder or intending home furnisher is interested.—OUR ANNUAL FURNITURE AND HOUSEFURNISHING SALE. Every year we make it a point to adjust our stock with a view not to carry stock over from season to season, and, in order to accomplish the clearance which is desired, have marked every piece of furniture at remarkably low prices. Amongst this will be found many odd pieces which can be had at a price that will make buying here worth while. We are fully prepared to meet with the heavy volume of trade which will be done during the month, and have decided that no charge, C. O. D. or phone orders will be taken—all prices being strictly "nett cash."

Hall Racks

In Solid Quarter Cut Golden Oak

	Reg. Val.	Aug. Sale
HALL RACKS	\$66.00	\$59.00
HALL RACKS	\$50.00	\$45.00
HALL RACKS	\$45.00	\$40.00
HALL RACKS	\$33.00	\$29.50
HALL RACKS	\$28.00	\$25.00
HALL RACKS	\$25.00	\$22.50
HALL RACKS	\$22.00	\$19.75
HALL RACKS	\$16.00	\$14.00
HALL RACKS	\$15.00	\$13.50
HALL RACKS	\$10.00	\$9.00

In Early English

	Reg. Val.	Aug. Sale
HALL RACKS	\$45.00	\$38.00
HALL RACKS	\$25.00	\$21.00
HALL RACKS	\$22.00	\$18.50
HALL RACKS	\$15.00	\$12.50

Hall Seats

In Solid Quarter Cut Golden Oak

	Reg. Val.	Aug. Sale
HALL SEATS	\$24.00	\$20.25
HALL SEATS	\$20.00	\$17.00
HALL SEATS	\$17.00	\$14.50
HALL SEATS	\$16.50	\$14.00
HALL SEATS	\$16.00	\$13.50
HALL SEATS	\$10.50	\$9.00
HALL SEATS	\$22.00	\$19.00
HALL SEATS	\$16.00	\$14.25
HALL SEATS	\$14.50	\$13.00
HALL SEATS	\$12.00	\$10.50
HALL SEATS	\$10.00	\$9.00



An Entirely New and Up-to-Date Line of

Buffets

In Finest Quartered Oak, Golden Finish

	Reg. Val.	Aug. Sale
BUFFET	\$93.00	\$74.00
BUFFET	\$66.75	\$52.00
BUFFET	\$58.50	\$47.00
BUFFET	\$59.00	\$47.50
BUFFET	\$58.00	\$47.00

Dining Room Suites of Chairs

Suites of solid quarter cut oak through-out, box framed, leather-covered seats. Suites are made up of 5 side chairs and 1 arm-chairs.

	Reg. Val.	Aug. Sale
SUITES	\$29.40	\$26.00
SUITES	\$32.00	\$28.75
SUITES	\$29.40	\$26.00

Extra Special

SUITES	\$22.50	\$16.75
SUITES	\$22.50	\$21.50

Dressers

Regular \$37.50, for **\$23.75**
20 ONLY—MAHOGANY AND OAK DRESSERS. This is one of the best bargains in this sale. Good value in the regular way at \$37.50, for **\$23.75**

Dining Room Tables

Reg. Val. Aug. Sale

TABLE—Square end, 10 ft. extension	\$35.00	\$26.00
TABLE—Round end, 8 ft. extension	\$29.00	\$21.50
TABLE—Square end, 8 ft. extension	\$28.90	\$21.25

Brass Beds

Regular \$45.00, for **\$28.75**

10 ONLY—SATIN FINISH BRASS BEDS, 4-6, heavy 2-in. tubing, round front—Usual \$45. August Sale **\$28.75**
Usual \$35. August Sale **\$19.50**
Usual \$21. August Sale **\$11.75**
A CARLOAD OF ENAMEL BEDS at August Sale Prices.

Surface Oak Dining Tables

Surface Oak

	Reg. Val.	Aug. Sale
TABLE—Square end, 6 ft. extension	\$9.75	\$8.25
TABLE—Square end, 8 ft. extension	\$8.75	\$7.25
TABLE—"Mission," 8 ft. extension	\$19.00	\$16.00
TABLE—"Mission," 8 ft. extension	\$11.00	\$9.25

Dressers

Regular Value \$35.00, for **\$19.50**
25 ONLY—OAK AND MAHOGANY SWELL FRONT. Regular value \$35. for **\$19.50**
Other Dressers at various prices.

BUFFET	\$46.90	\$36.50
BUFFET	\$45.00	\$36.00
BUFFET	\$38.75	\$31.00
BUFFET	\$37.50	\$30.00
BUFFET	\$35.00	\$28.00

In the "Early English."

BUFFET	\$85.00	\$68.00
BUFFET	\$75.00	\$60.00
BUFFET	\$72.50	\$58.00
BUFFET	\$70.00	\$56.00
BUFFET	\$60.00	\$48.00
BUFFET	\$59.00	\$47.50
BUFFET	\$52.00	\$41.00
BUFFET	\$48.00	\$38.50
BUFFET	\$46.00	\$36.75
BUFFET	\$35.00	\$28.00
SIDEBOARD in the "Surface Oak"	\$26.75	\$21.25

Purchase Your Curtain Needs Now---Never a Better Chance

That the reductions we have made in our curtain department will cause instantaneous buying enthusiasm, goes without saying. Every pair of Nottingham Lace, Swiss Net, and Irish Point is included, but most noticeable are the three following bargains:—

75 Pairs Fine Swiss and Irish Point Curtains. Reg. \$4.50 to \$6.50, for **\$2.50**

THIS LOT comprises about 75 pair of fine Swiss and Irish Point in shades of cream, ecru and white, in most exquisite designs. Regular \$4.50 to \$6.50, for **\$2.50**

50 Pairs Swiss Lace Curtains. Regular Value \$8.75 to \$13.50, for **\$3.90**

FIFTY PAIRS SWISS AND IRISH POINT CURTAINS, in white, ecru and cream, in a variety of beautiful scroll and conventional designs. Regular price per pair \$8.75 to \$13.50. August Sale price per pair **\$3.90**

50 Pairs Irish Point Curtains. Regular Value \$11.50 to \$15.00, for **\$7.50**

FIFTY PAIRS SWISS AND IRISH POINT CURTAINS, in white, ecru and cream. At their regular prices these are exceptionally good values. Regular \$11.50 to \$15.00 per pair. August Sale price per pair **\$7.50**

Prices From the Houseware Section That Will Captivate the Home Economist

Every housewife who wishes to economize on China, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, Glassware, etc., will find this section a place to enjoy a regular bargain feast. Note the saving prices:—

CHINA TEA SETS, 40 pieces, light green and blue, floral and gilt edge decoration. August Sale price **\$1.75**
CHINA TEA SETS, 40 pieces, with delicate floral spray and heavy gold edge decoration. August Sale price **\$2.75**
CHINA TEA SETS, 40 pieces, assorted decorations. August Sale price **\$3.50**
DINNER SETS, 97 pieces, light blue border pattern, with gilt edge. August Sale price **\$9.90**
DINNER SETS, 97 pieces, pink border and gilt edge decoration. August Sale price **\$10.75**
DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, made of Austrian China, very choice floral decoration. August Sale price only **\$15.00**
GLASS BERRY BOWLS, 9-inch size, assorted patterns. August Sale price **\$3.50**
WATER TUMBLERS, regular size, thin blown. August Sale price, per dozen **\$7.50**
WATER TUMBLERS, regular size, various styles with ground bottoms. August Sale price, per dozen **\$6.00**
GLASS 6-PIECE TABLE SETS, fancy patterns. August Sale price **\$1.00**
GLASS 6-PIECE TABLE SETS, plain patterns. August sale price **\$7.50**
BREEDING CAGES, two sizes. August Sale, \$2.50 and **\$2.00**

HARDWOOD STEPLADDERS, with galvanized attachments and pail rest. August Sale price—
4-step size **\$1.00**
5-step size **\$1.25**
6-step size **\$1.50**
7-step size **\$1.75**
8-step size **\$2.00**
HARDWOOD SLEEVE-IRONING BOARDS with wire holder, will fit any kitchen table. Two sizes. August Sale price, 20c and **15c**
HARDWOOD SLEEVE-IRONING BOARDS, with metal clamp, will hold fast. Two sizes. August Sale price, 35c and **25c**
WOOD TOWEL ROLLERS, metal ends. August Sale price **15c**
WOOD PICNIC PLATES, 9-inch size. August Sale price, per dozen **10c**
PARLOR BROOMS, medium weight, 4-sewn. August Sale price **25c**
HANDY WASH BOARDS. August Sale price **10c**
GLOBE WASH BOARDS. August Sale price **20c**
SCRUB BRUSHES. August Sale price **15c**
CLOTHES WHISKS, enameled handle. August Sale price **10c**
SHOE BRUSHES with handles. August Sale price **20c**
BIRD CAGES, three sizes. August Sale price, \$1.35, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**

August Clearance Prices on Carpets

1,000 Yds. Axminster Carpets. Regular Value, \$2.00, for **\$1.15**

THIS IS THE BEST OFFERING IN CARPETS ever made. The quality is of the very best English Axminster in a large range of beautiful floral and conventional designs. The regular values were \$2.00. August Sale **\$1.15**

English Axminster Carpets, Regular Value, \$2.25, for **\$1.65**

Over fifty different designs and colorings are included in this lot. No matter what color-scheme you may be contemplating in the fixing up of your home, you will find that you can make a selection from these that is sure to harmonize. Regular values \$2.25, for **\$1.65**

Wilton Carpets, Regular Values \$2.00, August Sale, \$1.65

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF \$2.00-YARD WILTON CARPETS, comprising the best collection of designs and colorings that it is possible to get together, and by far away the best we have ever shown. Regular price per yard \$2.00. August Sale price **\$1.65**

1,500 Yds. Brussels Carpets. Regular Value \$1.35 to \$1.75, for **\$1.00**

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BRUSSELS CARPETS, consisting of 1,500 yards, go on sale during August. It is needless to enter into details regarding the quality of these. A visit is convincing that these are the best values to be had. Regular \$1.35 to \$1.75 for **\$1.00**

English Axminster Carpets, Regular Value, \$2.25, for **\$1.65**

Over fifty different designs and colorings are included in this lot. No matter what color-scheme you may be contemplating in the fixing up of your home, you will find that you can make a selection from these that is sure to harmonize. Regular values \$2.25, for **\$1.65**

Wilton Carpets, Regular Values \$2.00, August Sale, \$1.65

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF \$2.00-YARD WILTON CARPETS, comprising the best collection of designs and colorings that it is possible to get together, and by far away the best we have ever shown. Regular price per yard \$2.00. August Sale price **\$1.65**

Best Quality Brussels. Regular Value, \$1.50 and \$1.75, for \$1.45

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF BEST QUALITY BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS. All this season's designs in a large range of designs and colorings. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard. August Sale price, per yard **\$1.45**

Four Splendid Leaders in Carpet Squares

\$18.75 Brussels Squares, \$11.50

FIFTEEN ONLY IN THIS LOT—BRUSSELS SQUARES in greens, blues, reds and fawns. Size 9 feet x 9 feet. Regular price, each \$16.50 to \$18.75. August Sale price, each **\$11.50**

\$35.00 Brussels Squares, \$18.75

THIRTY ONLY IN THIS LOT—FINEST GRADE BRUSSELS CARPET SQUARES, suitable for parlor, dining room or bedroom. Sizes 11 feet 3 inches x 12 feet and 11 feet 3 inches x 13 feet 6 inches. Regular price, each, from \$28.50 to \$35.00. August Sale price, each **\$18.75**

\$21.00 Brussels Squares, \$13.50

TWENTY-SIX ONLY IN THIS LOT—BRUSSELS SQUARES in a splendid assortment of designs and colorings. Size 9 feet x 10 feet 6 inches. Regular price, each \$18.50 to \$21.00. August Sale price, each **\$13.50**

\$24.50 Brussels Squares, \$13.50

THIRTY-FIVE ONLY IN THIS LOT—BEST QUALITY ENGLISH BRUSSELS SQUARES in a splendid assortment of designs and colorings. Size 9 feet by 12 feet. Regular \$21.00 to \$24.50, each. August Sale price, each **\$13.50**

Book and Stationery Department

A SPLENDID LINE OF ENGLISH SIX-PENNY NOVELS

Extra Large Variety of Titles to Select From. Our Price 12½c. Two for 25c

By Ouida—
Idalia
Held in Bondage
Puck
Strathmore
Moths
Ariadne
Two Little Wooden shoes.
Tricorin
Othmar
Under Two Flags
Friendship
The Masserenes

Chandos
By Wilkie Collins—
The Law and the Lady
The Dead Secret
Man and Wife
The Fall of Rome
Armada

By Emile Zola—
Rome
Paris
Fortune of the Rongons
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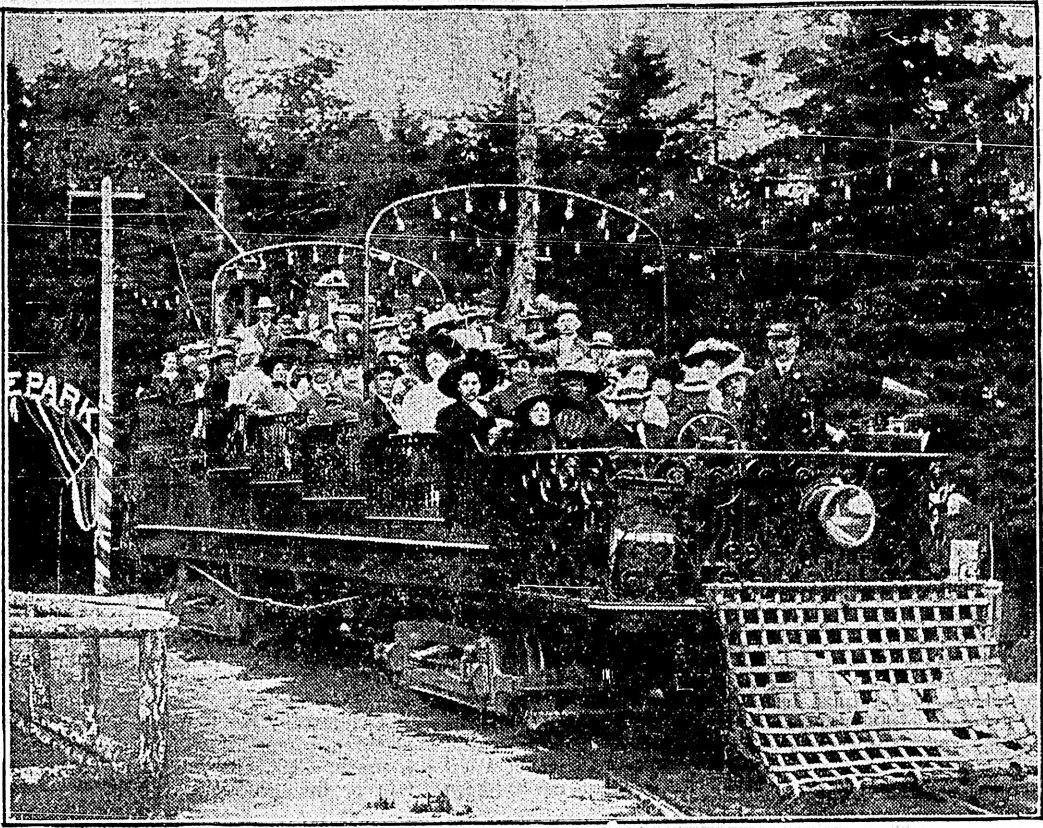
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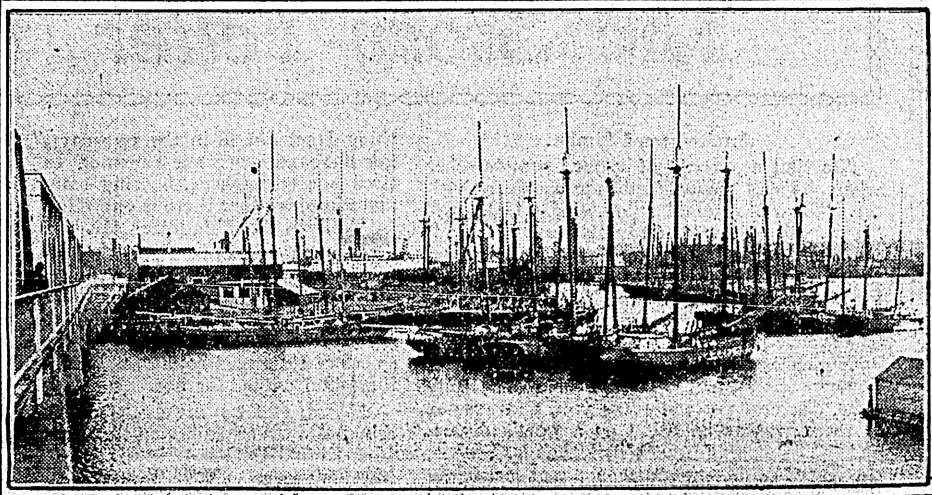
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Seeing Victoria BY Observation Car

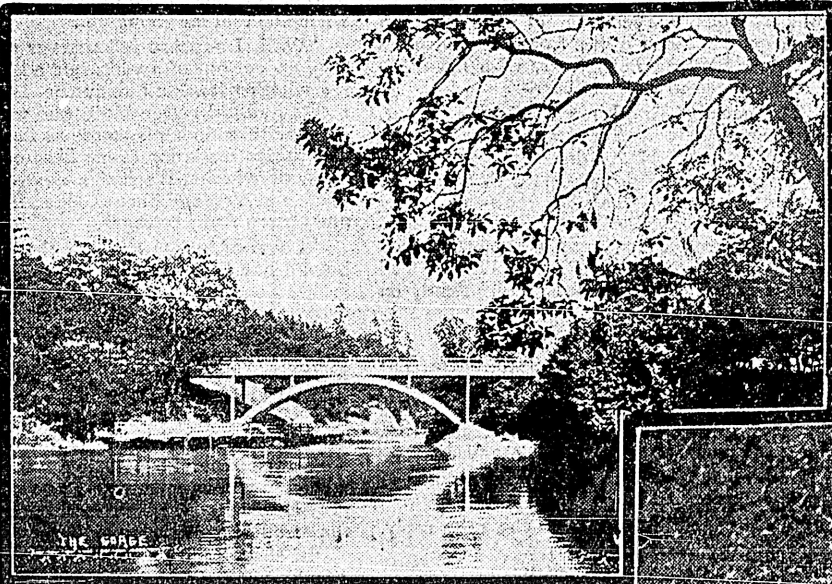
JOLLY CROWDS OF
TOURISTS TAKING IN THE
SCENERY OF VICTORIA
AND SUBURBS



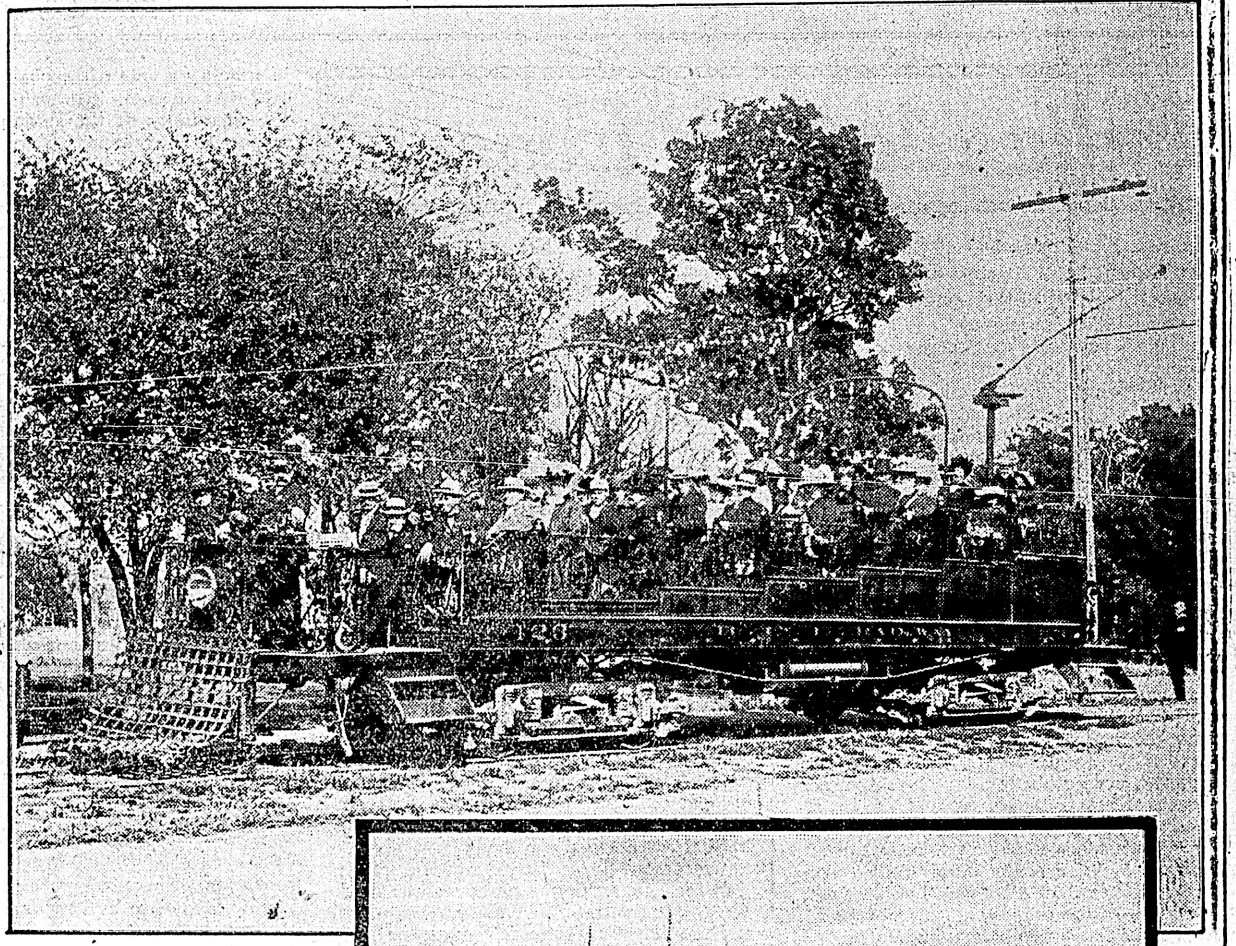
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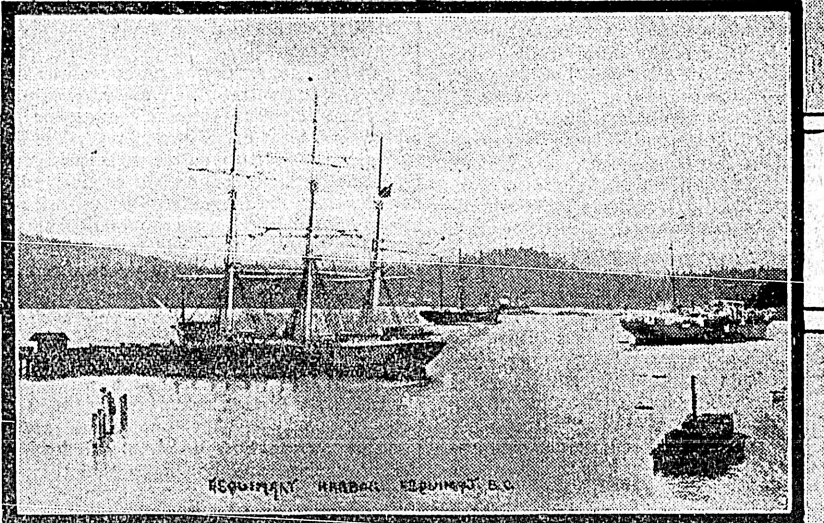
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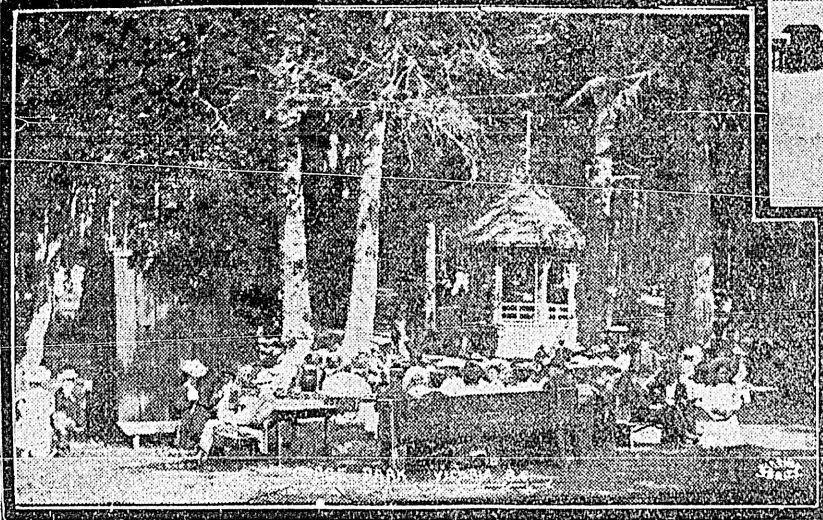
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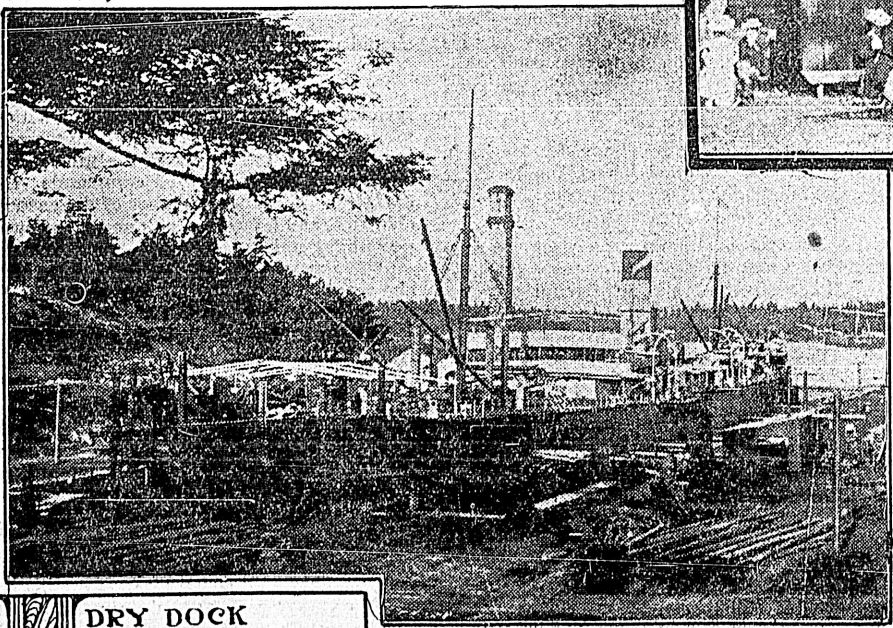
AT
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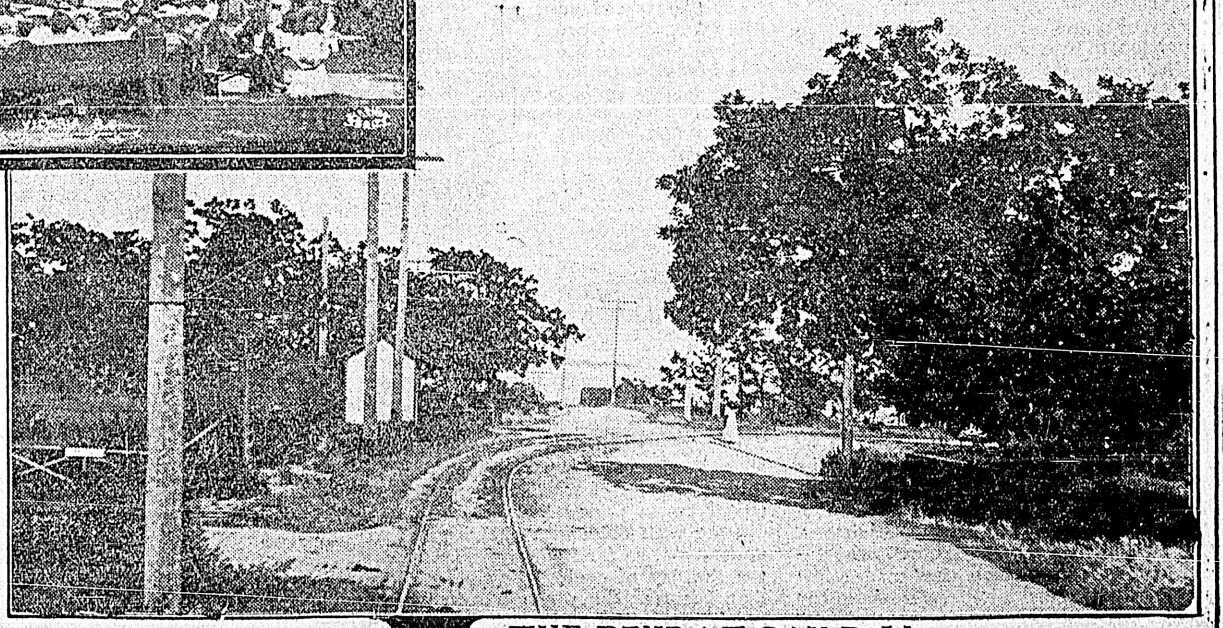
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THE BEND AT OAK BAY

SEEING VICTORIA BY THE OBSERVATION CAR

Did you ever ride on the Observation Car shown on the preceding page? If you live in Victoria, the chances are that you never did. One day the writer of these lines was in the city of Beans and Culture, and at dinner one of the party asked him if he had been to the top of Bunker Hill Monument, and when he said he had not, they one and all told him he ought to go, for the view was one of the sights of Boston. Then he innocently asked what it was like, only to learn that not a man or woman in the bunch had ever been there. They all had always intended and still intended to go, but because they could go any day, they did not go at all. You may remember the lady who met out in company her next-door neighbor, who had been her neighbor for three years. Feeling that she ought to make some explanation for not having called upon her, she said, "You know we have been having dreadful weather lately." That's the way it is with riding on the Observation Car. You can go any time, and therefore you never go at all. But it is worth doing. It is worth doing if only for the sense of superiority which attaches to the position, especially if you are lucky enough to get the top seat. The effect upon you is not one of contempt, but of compassion for the poor mortals who move along

the streets otherwise. It is worth doing for the sake of the information communicated by the gentleman in brass buttons and a speaking trumpet, who will direct your attention to a lot of things you never thought of. Most of us go through this vale of tears with our eyes half-shut and our ears only half-open. It's a good thing, too, sometimes, but there are things that most of us do not know, or at least have never paid any attention to, which the man with the megaphone will tell us. It is worth doing for the sake of observing your fellow-passengers. There is a young lady down a few seats in front, with a camera. Her nose is only just a little more so. She is from—well any old state between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. Her frankness is sublime. She confides to a neighbor that "she expects to see King Edward in every bush," thereby suggesting to the observer that when she is at home she is a school teacher and remembers what the Saracens used to say to their horses, in the good old days when Richard of the Lion Heart was making things interesting for Saladin. She is out to see things. Her inquisitiveness suggests Missouri; her hat suggests an intimate acquaintance with sleeping-cars. Being a sensible young person, whose duty it is to be surprised at everything in a foreign

land, she is prepared to be surprised, and she expresses frank astonishment at everything within the range of vision. She is a wise person, and withal economical, for she is getting her money's worth out of the excursion ticket, which she bought so as to be able to take in the A-Y-P. Exposition, with just a suspension of accent on the first "o." See that man in the grey dust coat? He knew it all before he started. He supplements what the megaphone says, with choice bits of information. He has about as much idea of the points of the compass as a cow has of the binomial theorem, and if you don't happen to know what the binomial theorem is, that is no reason why you should not live long and die happy. Oh yes! the people on the Observation Car are quite a study, particularly the young lady who has been here before and who tells her neighbor in an audible whisper as they go up Fort street, that "that's where Lord Dismore lives and he owns all Vancouver Island." It is a piece of abominable cruelty for the man with the megaphone to dispel such a delicious delusion. Before Observation Cars and Tally-ho's were invented that lovely fairy tale was believed by ninety-seven and a half per cent. of the summer tourists, and it has gone abroad all over the fair land, where eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, although sometimes the

national cashier, which is Congress, turns it down, especially when it comes to tariff revision.

But there are other things to be enjoyed on an Observation Car ride besides a sense of superiority, a lot of useful information and the fun of watching your fellow-travelers—and just on this point be it said that when you go abroad other folks have the fun of watching you. This is the one kind of international reciprocity that treaty-makers cannot interfere with. The other things are beautiful views and places full of interest. There is Esquimalt. That is interesting for what it was and for what we hope it will be. Do you know the history of Isthymia, as Governor Douglas wrote it in at least one of his despatches? Perhaps only in a general sort of way, but the telling of it will have to be postponed. Esquimalt just missed being the city and Victoria the suburb. There are some good folks who believe that's the way it is going to be by and bye. Others are confident that the navy will come again in greater force than ever before, and that new batteries with bigger guns will crown the heights. Well, we shall see what we shall see, and meanwhile the Car is on its way back to town and has swept the turn and up through Victoria West to the Gorge Park. Every Victorian has been

there, and so it is not necessary to say anything about it. To our carload of sight-seers it is a delight, and well it may be, for if you had never seen the Park and the view from the bridge both up and down the Arm, you, too, could think it one of the loveliest spots in all the world. When you get back to town and speed away out to Oak Bay, you get another lovely landscape on which to feast your eyes, but you were told all about this last week when we took you around the City in a tally-ho.

THE FARMER'S FAMILY TREE

"Young man," said the farmer, "I must say you've done a heap o' talking about your family tree. Anybody would think you owned a whole timber yard. Come out into the lane a minute."

"The youth in golf clothes accompanied him."

Pausing by a weeping willow, the farmer said: "I want you to take particular notice of this."

"What for?"

"That's our family tree. That's what has heightened our ideals and stimulated our energies. That has furnished switches for four or five generations of us."

India Moslem League

The Aga Khan, president of the All-India Moslem League, took the chair at the first annual general meeting of the London branch in the Caxton Hall, Westminster.

The Aga Khan said that many people in this country, even in circles usually well-informed, hearing of the Moslem "minority" in India, failed to realize that it numbered at the last census nearly 62 millions; that its percentage to the total population of India had been steadily rising since the decennial enumerations began nearly 40 years ago; and that it now constituted 21¼ per cent. of the total—a figure exclusive of the numerous and martial border tribes included within the political frontier of the Indian Empire. Not only was it the case that the Mussulmans to be found within the administrative limits of the dependency substantially outnumbered the entire population of Germany, but their welfare and progress was a matter of concern to that vast brotherhood known as the Islamic world, stretching in unbroken line from the Asiatic seaboard of the Pacific to the African coast of the Atlantic, and numbering considerably more than 250 millions, or 15 per cent. of the entire human race. (Cheers.) The King-Emperor had far more Mahomedan subjects than any other Sovereign. In spite of the deeply-rooted prejudices and difficulties that they had to meet, the members of the branch, by force of sound argument and indisputable fact, had succeeded in convincing the fair-minded people of this country that the Indian Moslems, though they might be unversed in the arts of rhetoric, were entitled to consideration. (Cheers.) The soundness and justice of their claims in connection with the reforms had been recognized by an overwhelming proportion of the leading organs of public opinion, and particularly by the foremost of them all, The Times. Yet this fact, encouraging and gratifying in itself, had been used against them in unlooked-for quarters. He was never more astonished than when he read in The Times of March 6 a message of the Special Correspondent in India stating that high officials in Northern India were expressing alarm as to the advocacy that the claims of the Mahomedans were securing. The "alarm" arose from a fear that such advocacy might "produce an undue exaltation in the minds of Mahomedans." (Laughter.) Had these high officials forgotten that throughout the storm and stress of the last few years the Muslims had remained unwavering in their devoted loyalty to the King-Emperor? (Cheers.) They had never indulged in violent agitation, nor had they adopted reprehensible methods of attracting attention to grievances, real or nominal. They had not claimed "self-government," whether on the so-called "colonial basis" or any other. They had remained law-abiding when, in some parts of the country, they were under strong provocation to resent and resist actively the illegal pressure put upon them by persons who seemed bent on undermining British authority. (Cheers.) They had asked nothing more than an equitable share in the constitutional privileges now being granted to the Indian peoples. If the independent advocacy of such a demand had caused misgivings in certain official quarters it could only be because the troubles of the last few years had tended to distort the perspective open to them, and because sinister influences were at work. They had been looking through the wrong end of the telescope (laughter), and it was to be hoped that their apprehensions would in the future be apportioned on juster lines. Undoubtedly early in March there was widespread satisfaction among the Muslims, arising from the specific and unreserved announcement that Lord Morley had made a few days before, that their claims in respect to the electoral system would be met "to the full." But he not found in any Indian newspaper, whatever its politics, or in his large correspon-

dence from India, one iota of evidence that the Muslims were at that time "exalted above measure." (Laughter.) There was certainly no danger of undue exaltation at the present moment. Notwithstanding the pledges given by the Viceroy to the deputation which he had the honor to introduce nearly three years before, and Lord Morley's pledges of the present year, the Muslims were even now; when the eleventh hour was far spent, still called upon to press for the practical recognition of their rights. They had still to urge their claims for simple justice; they had still to press the arguments and reasons that had been officially accepted long ago without qualification—accepted, that was, so far as words went.

The Promises of the Government.

The measures which the government of India were about to take fell far short of the promises given. At Oxford the other day, Lord Morley claimed to have fulfilled the pledges given to the people of India; but unhappily this could not be said to be the case so far as the special pledges to the Mahomedans were concerned. Speaking with a full sense of responsibility as president of their league, and after fully weighing his words, he said unhesitatingly that if in the final shaping of the plans of the government those pledges were not carried out to the full, in the spirit as well as in the letter, the Indian reforms were doomed to failure. (Loud cheers.) It was impossible anywhere, and least of all in a country like India, to work a constitutional scheme satisfactorily with one large and important section of the people disappointed and left without real representation, and another section exultant and triumphant because they had been permitted to attain a virtual monopoly of political representation.

Because they declined to accept such a position with complacency, they were spoken of as "Separatists." As a matter of fact no community in India excelled their own in working for the cause of true unity among the Indian peoples. The very keystone of the arch of genuine Nationalism in India was loyalty to the Sovereign, and in this regard they gave place to no one in India—not even the British themselves. (Cheers.) They looked upon His Majesty Edward VII. not as a foreign ruler, but as their own Emperor, the Kaiser-i-Hind, the continuance of whose beneficent sway was essential to the peace and therefore to the progress and prosperity of Hindustan. (Cheers.) When the time was ripe they would be ready to co-operate and unite with any section that did not contain elements of hostility, whether open or covert, to the strength and permanence of the rule of their Sovereign, or to the British agency in India by which it was represented. Subject to the acceptance of that indispensable condition, the Indian Muslims had no intention or desire to hold permanently aloof from any feature of, or element in, Indian public life. But fusion could not be effectively brought about by legislative or administrative fiat—it must come along the lines of natural evolution; and that evolution must be social and industrial, as well as political. (Cheers.) He rejoiced to think that that necessity was recognized by the best minds among the Hindu thinkers of today, being strongly emphasized for example, by Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair in his last presidential address at the Indian Social Conference. He would appeal to the leaders of Hindu political thought generally to adopt that sound view in the shaping of their policy; to admit the soundness of their position; and thus to co-operate with them in a policy which, rightly understood, so far from retarding, would hasten the day of evolutionary unity of the Indian peoples. They simply asked that indisputable facts should be recognized in rearing the new electoral fabric. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ameer Ali, the president of the branch,

in moving a vote of thanks to the Aga Khan, said that attempts had been made to minimize the unanimity of the Indian Muslims in respect to the reforms. Taken as a whole, Mahomedan India had expressed itself unequivocally and unanimously; and it had recognized that unless in the new order of things their position was assured to them, as promised first by Lord Minto and then by Lord Dudley, it would mean their political subordination to a section of another community differing from them in worship, laws, customs, ideals, and habits of life. In other words, the practical hold over the administration and legislation would pass exclusively into rival hands. The Muslim title to share in the constitutional privileges now being granted had been freely admitted by the government. Those privileges were the free gift of the Sovereign (cheers), and the crown was entitled to say how the different communities should not be placed in a position to dominate over another section; that the interests of one should not be subordinated or sacrificed to the ambitions or interests of the other. (Cheers.) Since Lord Morley pledged himself to grant their claims in respect to the electorates to the full, the attitude of the government of India had undergone many changes, with deplorable effect both on the temper of the people and on their conception of British justice. (Cheers.) They did not know yet where they stood or what shape Muslim representation would finally take. In supposed fulfillment of the pledges given them, absolute in terms and unequivocal in meaning, they were offered an arrangement which they regarded as fatal to genuine representation. This disregard of the wishes of the people seemed to him opposed to the democratic principle on which the new regime appeared to be based. The Mahomedans would not willingly accept the arrangements proposed, and he would not be surprised if the bulk of them were to decide on holding absolutely aloof. (Cheers.)

TOO FAMILIAR.

When staying in the Sandwich Islands I had an amusing experience with my Hawaiian servant. Now these servants insist in calling you by your first name. Ours was always saying to my husband, "Yes, John," and to me, "Very well, Mary," etc. So when we got a new cook I told my husband to avoid calling me "Mary" as then, not knowing my name, he would have to say "missus" to me. So John always called me "sweetheart" or "dearie," never "Mary" but the watchful fellow gave me no title at all.

One day we had some officers to dinner, and, while awaiting the repast, I told them of the ruse I had adopted, and added, "By this servant, at least, you won't hear me called Mary."

Just then the new cook entered the room. He bowed, and said to me—"Sweetheart, dinner is served."

"What?" I stammered, aghast at his familiarity.

"Dinner is served, Dearie," answered the new cook.

An Oxford student was showing two fair cousins through Christ Church College. "That is the picture gallery," he explained, "that the library, and that tower contains the famous bell, 'Great Tom of Oxford.'" Stooping, he picked up a stone and sent it crashing through a second-storey ivy-framed window, whence immediately appeared a face, purple with rage. "And that," added the young man, "is the Dean."

She had only been married a month, and was extremely jealous of her handsome husband. He added to her agony by constantly admiring one charming friend or another. Today the climax had been reached, for, on examining his blotting-pad, she had clearly deciphered "Darling," so she was going home. He entered the room, and, seeing her tragic expression, demanded an explanation. Hearing it, he first looked puzzled, then, bursting out laughing, took from his pocket a letter he had forgotten to post to his uncle at "Darlington."

The Story-Teller

An Awkward Simile.

"Is that a portrait of your grandmother when she was young?" said the awkward visitor. "How it resembles you, Miss Ugleton!" "Now, you only say that to flatter me. Grandma was quite a beauty, and everybody knows that I—ahem—I make no pretensions of that kind." "I assure you, Miss Ugleton," exclaimed the A. V., "flattery is far from my thoughts! The family resemblance is striking. I've often known cases like that. There were two sisters I knew when a boy. They were wonderfully alike, like that portrait's like you, and yet one of them was as beautiful as a poet's dream, and the other was dreadfully—that is, I mean, she wasn't at all—or rather, she was lacking in that—that attractive quality, you know, that constitutes—"What a lovely frame this portrait has, eh?"

Eastern Newspaper English.

A volume might be collected of innocent but barbarous perversions of the English language. The latest comes from the projectors of a new Siamese newspaper, who have distributed the following notice:—

The news of English we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder git commit, we hear of it and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it, and in borders of somber. Staff has each one been college, and write like Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements. Buy it. Buy it. Tell each of you its greatness for good. Ready on Friday. Number one.

Difficult to Move.

A gentleman took a friend to an opera. The music, grand as it was, sounded a little noisy, more especially when the bang of drums and the crash of the cymbals occurred at intervals. But the friend's face remained unmoved.

Gentleman—"Doesn't this glorious volume of sound affect you?"

"Oh, not in the least," was the calm reply. "You forget I am a boilermaker."

Too Lazy to Wish.

George Washington drew a long sigh and said, "Ah wish Ah had a hundred watermillions."

Dixie's eyes lighted. "Hum! Dat would suttenly be fine. An' ef yo' had a hundred watermillions would yo' gib me fifty?"

"No, Ah wouldn't."

"Wouldn't yo' gib me twenty-five?"

"No, Ah wouldn't gib yo' no twenty-five."

Dixie gazed with reproachful eyes at his close-fisted friend. "Seems to me, you's powerful stingy, George Washington," he said, and then continued in a heartbroken voice, "Wouldn't yo' gib me one?"

"No, Ah wouldn't gib yo' one. Look a heah, niggah! Are yo' so good for nuffen lazy dat yo' can't wish fo' yo' own watermillions?"

Stopped in Time.

The shrewd lawyer knows when to stop questioning, and none is more shrewd than the one who, conducting a case of bribery, questioned a man the other day, who is rated high in the business world.

"Have you yourself ever refused a bribe?" he asked.

"No, but—"

"That is all," said the lawyer.

At a later time he was asked why he had dismissed the witness so soon.

"Because," he replied, "I knew by the 'but' that he was going to tell me no one had ever attempted to bribe him."

The "Complaint Bureau."

In all large department stores there is now an office to which customers who have any fault to find or suggestions to make may go. Mrs. Crawford, however, on her first trip to Boston did not know this. "I saw most every-

thing I set out to in the two days," she told her husband when she returned to Bushby, tired but triumphant, bearing many bargains and samples; "but there is one thing I regret."

"What's that?" inquired Mr. Crawford.

"I got rid of Cousin Amelia for an hour or so this morning, just before train time," said his wife, "and took my chance to look round a little. She was in the same building, and she agreed to meet me over by one of the elevators, so when I'd gaped round all I wanted I went there and waited for her."

"Well, as I ran my eye over the list of things there were to see on the different floors, what should I catch sight of but 'Complaint Bureau.'"

"I was just going to ask a country-faced clerk near by what it meant, when along came Amelia, and my chance was gone. I gave over asking her things after the first hour the day before, she had such a kind of superior air when she told me about 'em."

"Well, I suppose folks never get quite all they expect out of a visit, but a keep wondering whether 'twas a bureau for keeping liniments and old cotton cloth and medicines for those with complaints, same as they have special things made for every kind of use nowadays, or whether it's just a name given some particular shape of bureau, like Mission chairs and Queen Anne cottages."

"I sort of incline to think that's all 'twas, but I'd like first-rate to have seen one."

Experience Puzzled.

He was an unruly youngster. A writer in the New York Sun says that he had not been in the car five minutes before all the women present and most of the men were explaining to anybody who would listen what they would do with the boy if he belonged to them.

To the general babel there was one woman who contributed nothing. She was a gentle, grey-haired body, who remained unruffled by the small tempest raging.

"If that child belonged to me," said the woman beside her, "I'd make him mind if I had to half kill him. wouldn't you?"

"I don't know," said the quiet woman. "I don't know what I should do."

"You don't," exclaimed the positive woman. "Well, I know. But then, maybe you are not used to children? Maybe you never had any of your own."

"Oh, yes," said the little woman. "I brought up thirteen. That's why I don't know what I should do."

He Was Too Easy.

A kind little man was Jacob Jones, and one inclined to be rather too careless with his money. Perhaps his principal failing was giving to sturdy loafers about the town, in spite of his daughter's repeated commands to the contrary. She was a member of the associated charities, and knew that no one was allowed to go hungry unless he was unwilling to work.

"You're too kind-hearted and easy, father," she would say. "Don't, please, furnish those fellows with any more change for getting drinks—because I know that is what they use it for."

"But they look so hungry," he would protest, to which she would say nothing.

Going out one afternoon, Mr. Jones was accosted by a man who whined out some words to the effect that he wanted a "copper" to get a sandwich with. Mr. Jones's hand was in his pocket, and half-way out again, before he recollected orders.

Then he looked as sternly as possible at the man who towered above him.

"Go away," he said, "else I'll surely give you something. I'm too easy."

As under every stone there is moisture, so under every sorrow there is joy.—Faber.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

How to Train Your Dog

When walking in the country, rambling through the woods, or even when simply taking a five or ten mile constitutional, one cannot have better or more congenial companion than a small boy or a large dog—except, perhaps, a happy combination of the two. Their claim to be considered as delightful companions is based on a great similarity of characteristics: both are inveterate optimists, frankly interested in and curious about all new surroundings, and both, if they love you, offer you such a wealth of devotion, without any reserve, as to awaken in your innermost mind a consciousness of your unworthiness of being thus idolized; while, should you fail to win their affection, they make you cognizant of the fact with a brutal frankness which you cannot refrain, however regretfully, from respecting. But (alas! those "buts") in order that their companionship may be pleasure unalloyed, your comrades must be amenable to reason and discipline; in other words, both boy and dog must be educated or trained.

The first thing to teach the dog is to follow you, whether on horseback, on foot or driving. Nearly every young dog delights in accompanying his owner wherever he goes. It may be taken for granted that the dog is fed by no hand but your own; he will therefore have already learnt to come at once at your call or whistle.

The next thing to be impressed upon his mind is that, when you take him out, he must stay with you and not return home, or take personally conducted excursions outside your orbit on his own account. Should be evince a propensity in these directions, you may couple him to another dog who is trained, or, and this is the better plan, you may take him out on a leash, which should not be less than ten yards long and is better if longer. It must, however, be as light as is compatible with an adequate breaking-strain, as it will be a constant and essential factor in the educational process.

Take the dog then on a leash, but let him feel the restraint as little as possible; call him now and then to "come to heel," at the same time enforcing the command by means of the leash. In a short time he will have learnt the meaning of this command and will obey without any tension on the cord. He must then be taught to remain at heel till released by permission to "lie on" or "go forward." If he is difficult to restrain, a flick of the dogwhip about a foot in front of his nose when he pulls at the leash will be useful, but he must not be frightened by any exhibition of anger. He should not at first be kept at heel for a length of time likely to prove irksome, nor should he be called when interested or investigating some particularly enticing smell; the object should be to inculcate obedience unconsciously as a habit, not to enforce it as an uncongenial task.

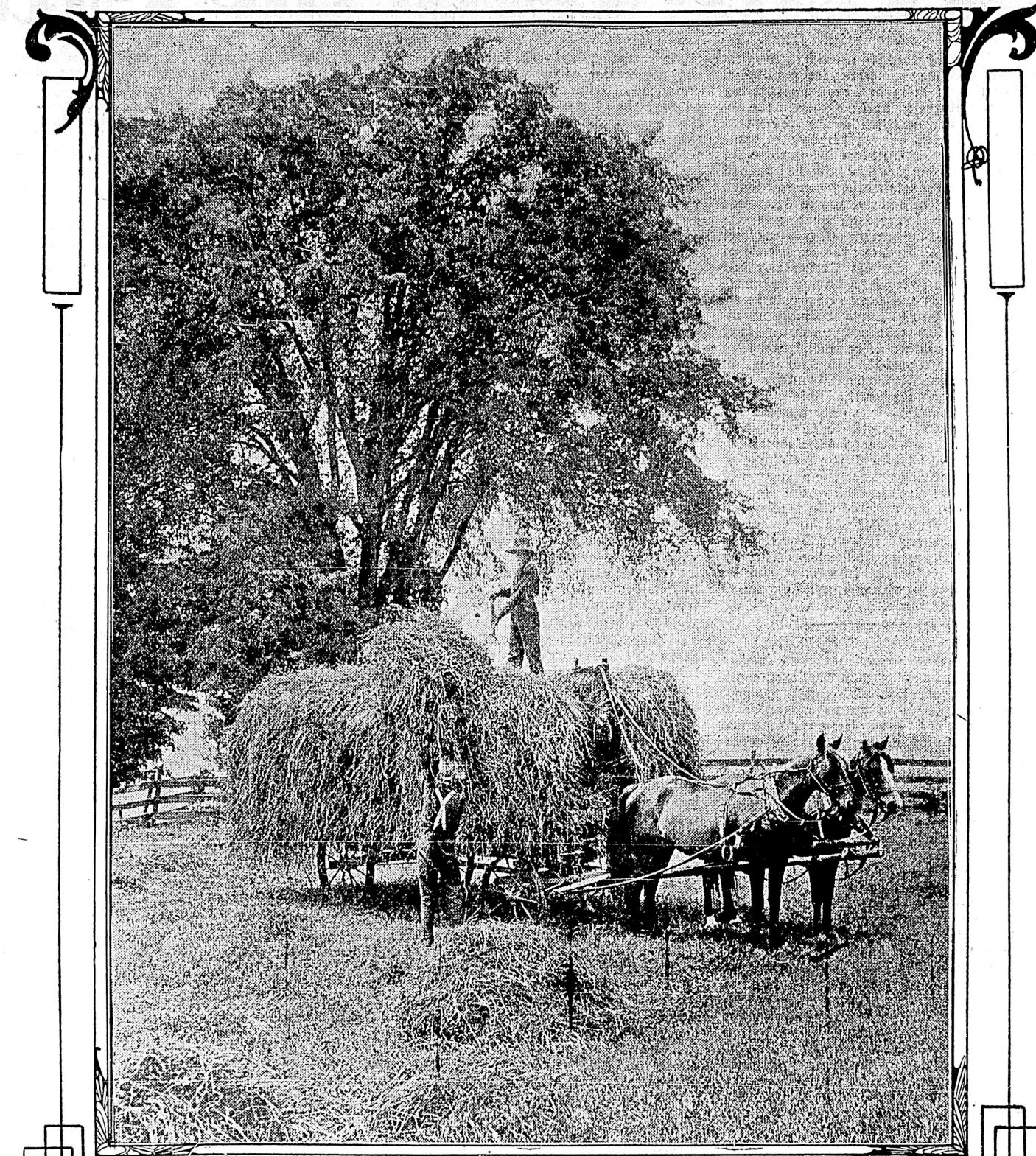
Should he lose you and be found, as is usually the case, on the doorstep when you return home, his welcome should be coldly repulsed in tones of reproach; a repetition of the offence is well treated by tying him up and pretending to go out without him.

When this lesson is learnt, and not before, it is unwise to teach more than one thing at a time. He should be taught to fetch and carry, or rather to carry and fetch. Here again you will find his hereditary tendencies ready to meet you half way; I never yet had a dog, from a Newfoundland to a terrier, that did not delight in carrying something. The best object to start him with is a daily newspaper folded up as if for the mail, and secured at both ends with a piece of string; it is soft, a very important quality in giving your dog a good mouth, and if it is lost, as it probably will be during tuition, it is valueless. It should not be given at once after starting out; let the dog get over his first exuberance of spirits, run off some of his energy and quiet down a little before giving him his paper. When once he has it you must watch him carefully.

The added dignity of responsibility will keep him steady for some time; but after a while other attractions will divert his attention from his burden, and he will most likely put it down and forget about it. He must at once be recalled and made to pick it up; should this be found impossible it must be replaced in his mouth; should he refuse to hold it, a piece of string passed through the paper lengthwise and tied over his head just in front of the collar will enforce obedience, but, when once he has taken hold of it again, the first opportunity should be taken to relieve him of it with much petting and approbation.

Many dogs, when they have been given something to carry, are very averse to giving it up, and this is a tendency that must be promptly nipped in the bud, or it will later prove very difficult to combat. In such cases, your choice of a paper instead of the more usual stick will prove an invaluable aid; the former cannot be gripped with the teeth as the latter, nor does it tend to the habit of carrying with jaw fixed and teeth set firmly into the burden. The command to "drop it" should never be supplemented by the whip, this only tends to confirm obstinacy or to make the dog disobedient to the call to heel.

The most powerful dog may be made to open his jaws, releasing what he is carrying, if only the proper method be used. Place the hand over the jaw just in front of the eyes with the fingers on one side and the thumb on the other, squeeze the jaw in such a way that the upper lip is pressed in between the molar teeth on either side, this will force the



The farmer's merry, cheerful song,
The scent of new-mown hay.

The great barns filled with winter's stores,
Make glad the warm June day.

lower jaw down and the paper may be removed with the other hand; any efforts to snatch it should be sternly repressed, with the whip if necessary, and the paper should be withheld for some little time.

When once the dog has learnt to carry and to deliver up the paper on demand, he may be taught to fetch. This may be done at first by putting the paper in a conspicuous place instead of giving it directly to the dog, who should be held, and then released with the command "fetch it," which he will do spontaneously. He should then be taken by degrees farther and farther away before being released, till he has learnt to go back when ordered, but not before.

After this it is very easy to make him seek for himself the object shown him. It may be hidden in more and more difficult positions till he has learnt to make a systematic search, in which of course his nose, not his eyes, will be his means of finding it. When he brings it, it should always be taken from him with much praise for his success, but may be restored to him as soon as he has learnt that what he fetches is to be given up, not to be retained as a plaything. Retrieving anything thrown for him follows as a matter of course, and without any special tuition as long as the work is confined to land. Retrieving from water is, however, a very different matter unless the dog has taken naturally to water. Even in that case it requires careful and persistent training.

One comes across a large number of young dogs, however, that are very timid about entering the water; if forced in, they never overcome their fear; some, indeed, will never become water-dogs under any circumstances, but most of them may be taught to like it only patience and perseverance be used.

The best way of dealing with a dog that is afraid of the water is to take him, with water-dogs, through shallow water in which he can walk, letting him see the others swim in a deeper part. When he seems quite at home in the water let him retrieve sticks thrown only where he can get them without going beyond his depth. After a while send into a little deeper water; in the excitement of chasing the stick, he will probably take to swimming almost unconsciously; should he "funk," send another dog for his stick. Sometimes even this fails, and I have then achieved success by having the dog brought out and

released on one side of a stream or pond too deep for him to cross without swimming, but shallow enough for him to walk into, while I called him from the other side. When this fails, the only course I have found successful is to take the dog out for a run, and on the way home walk through an unbridged stream, calling the dog to follow. You can give your dog no greater incentive than this, and, if he fails to follow, then he will probably never make a water dog; at any rate, all the teaching will have to be gone over again from the very first stage.

As a rule, Newfoundlands, retrievers, all spaniels and most shooting-dogs take to water naturally, as do foxhounds, otterhounds and the majority of others of the hound type. Collies and terriers vary according to temperament and handling; but the collie, being of a highly nervous constitution, is about the most difficult to train if at all shy of water.

While you are teaching the dog his duties outdoors, his indoor education must not be neglected. It is amusing to hear people who have never kept dogs talk of the difficulty in getting one that is house-broken. I have never had the slightest trouble in this respect, for the dogs are always shown as much consideration as one would give a young child. If a dog has a natural amount of outdoor exercise, and is let out last thing at night and first thing in the morning, nothing more will, as a rule, be needed. Should the dog, in spite of this care, prove neglectful, he must be punished; but it must be remembered that punishment is useless unless the culprit is caught in the act.

I take no interest in teaching a dog what are generally known as "tricks." There are a few things, however, that are well worth your while to inculcate into the canine mind, such as shutting the door after him and wiping his feet on the mat when he comes in. Do not laugh, I am perfectly serious, and it is fairly easy to obtain good results, although shutting the door is perhaps the most difficult habit to form. Watch your dog scratch a hole in the ground, and when you want him to wipe his muddy paws, take hold of them and go through a similar movement, accompanying it at intervals by a short command, such as "scratch" or something similar. Repetition and patience will do the rest. Shutting the door is more difficult. I knew one big dog who always closed the door by backing against

it, whereas others have closed it by leaning on it with their front paws. It is a matter on which one cannot fairly dogmatize; choose your method and stick to it. You must be prepared to spend a good deal of time and patience over it.

A very desirable accomplishment in a dog that is one's constant companion is that of waiting for you when you go into a house or shop where you cannot take him. To teach him this, first, tie him up with as long a leash as possible, giving him some command such as "wait" or "guard." It is also advisable to give him something that he is in habit of carrying, or something from one's person, the scent of which will appeal to his fidelity, as this will make him more contented in one's absence. After a few times he may be tried without the leash, care being taken not to overstrain his patience at first. When once he understands that you always turn up again and do not desert him, he will wait contentedly for hours.

Horticultural Potpourri

Old Favorites and Late Productions—Hints for the Daring Amateur

Yucca Nitida.—This is one of several species of yucca which form a striking feature of the coast vegetation of Southern California, the best known being *Y. whipplei*, long known in European gardens, particularly in the south, where it grows well and flowers freely. But in English gardens *Y. whipplei* is not a success; in this respect it is much inferior to the newer *Y. nitida*, which first flowered at Kew about two years ago. This is one of the most beautiful of all the yuccas, the sword-shaped leaves, which form a perfect rosette, being a yard long, flat, slightly sinuous, 2 inches wide at the base, tapering gradually to an acute horny brown tip. From the rosette the spike of flowers rises erect to a height of 7 feet with a sheaf of flowers each 3 inches across, yellowish white, with a purple tip to each of the starry segments, and very fragrant. The conspicuous stamens and pistil are also white, the stigma being bright green. In this country *Y. nitida* requires the protection of a greenhouse, although it might be quite happy in the open air in the warmer parts of the south and

west, and it is certain to be at home in the gardens of Southern Europe.

We have not yet learned the full value of the yuccas, of which there are at least twenty species, nearly all natives of the Southern States, including Mexico, where they show a preference for dry places, such as sand dunes. They are all strikingly ornamental both in leaves and flowers, but except three or four they require a climate scarcely less mild than that of California or the Riviera. Their flowers have extraordinary structural adaptations for fertilization by either certain kinds of birds or moths, and this no doubt accounts for their failure to ripen seeds under cultivation in gardens, where the pollinating agents are absent. Some of them, however, have been artificially crossed, so that we have now a number of hybrid yuccas of garden origin. The oldest species in a garden sense is *Y. aloifolia*, which has been cultivated in Europe since 1605, and is known in various forms, the best being known as *tricolor*, *marginata*, and *purpurea*.

Prunus Serrulata.—One of the most striking of the cherry trees which have been introduced into English gardens from China and Japan is named at Kew *P. serrulata*, and although botanists include it among the numerous forms of *P. pseudo-cerasus*, it has characters which, for garden purposes at any rate, should keep it separate. There are, indeed, few more striking trees than this is when its stout long horizontal black-barked branches, short spurred, are laden with white flowers. Whether the peculiar pose and sturdiness of its branches is the outcome of a sport which the Japanese gardeners have perpetuated by grafting, we are unable to say, but the tree is quite striking enough to be worth including among the best of hardy spring flowering trees. No doubt the tree nurserymen in this country are able to supply young trees of it. *P. pseudo-cerasus* is the flowering cherry which in spring attracts a great deal of attention at Kew and elsewhere where it has been planted for the sake of its flowers. Some of the varieties, such as *J. H. Veitch* and *watereri*, have very large double flowers borne in big clusters all along the branches, and when at their best they are very fine indeed. The Japanese have cultivated this tree for centuries, and they recognize many varieties of it, which in their plant catalogues bear such names as "Skuro-fugen," "Amanogama," "Mikurumagayasha," etc. Most of them have large double flowers of different shades of pink or lilac, and they are all grown for the sake of their flowers only, the cherry as a fruit being unknown in Japan. The trees grow to a large size, even up to 50 feet high, with trunks 3 feet through, and they are largely planted in avenues and groups in parks, public places, and even streets. When they are in flower in April the people make merry, even the court holding high festival. Their cherry festivals appear to be something after the style of our bank holidays. The double white form of our native sweet cherry is a beautiful flowering tree, and these Japanese and Chinese cherries are at least as beautiful and easy to grow.

Japanese Irises.—The very numerous and beautiful clematic irises, with flowers measuring as much as 10 inches across, which have been derived from *I. laevigata* and *I. setosa*, and are known in gardens as *I. kaempferi*, are universal favorites, but complete success in their cultivation is by no means so general as could be desired. This is because the requisite conditions are not everywhere understood. We have seen them planted in dry situations where it was impossible that they should succeed, and, again, the knowledge that they are moisture-loving plants is sometimes responsible for their being given a sort of continual mud-pie treatment, with almost equally unsatisfactory results. The Japanese trade growers state that they grow *I. kaempferi* in the rice fields, and apply a dressing of cow manure once a month from November to March, ceasing this application when the foliage appears and letting in water to the depth of 1 inch to 3 inches. To this it should be added that the fields are drained in winter, it being disastrous to allow water to remain about the crowns during that season of the year. But rice-field conditions are rarely present in gardens in this country, and we recommend that in preference to planting in extremely wet situations, as on the very edge of ponds, the need for moisture should be met by mulching and by frequent heavy waterings during the season of growth. The number of varieties of *I. kaempferi* is quite bewildering, and the procuring of a large selection may well lead to less fortunate results than the growing of a few in greater numbers. If the colors are mixed up anyhow they do not look so well as when grown separately in groups. It is said that a great many inferior varieties are sold by the use of such fine-sounding Japanese names as *Kumono-no-sora* (sky amidst the cloud) and *Gekka-no-nami* (waves under moonlight), with descriptions of their markings running to several lines in length. Most people prefer the self-colored kinds.

O'Flanagan came home one night with a deep band of black crepe around his hat. "Why, Mike," exclaimed his wife, "what are you wearing that mournful thing for?" "I'm wearing it for your first husband," replied Mike firmly; "I'm sorry he's dead."

Mrs. Snobington (anxiously)—"But, my dear son, is Miss Smith, to whom you are so strangely attracted, of an old family?" Headstrong Son—"Yes, mother; she told me she had every reason to believe that some of her ancestors were really prehistoric."

Oh My Hour with the Editor

SEARCHING THE SCRIPTURES.

Jesus had healed a man on the Sabbath Day and the Jews sought to kill him. Then He spoke to them of His mission, and in the course of His address said: "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of Me." Many people construe this into a command to read the Bible, but it cannot mean that for there was no Bible in existence at that time. The New Testament had not been written; the Jewish scriptures had not been collated into a single book, and they embraced many writings not included in the Old Testament. The expression quoted means just what it says, neither more nor less. It was as though He should have said: You do not believe Me; look into the writings of your race and you will see proof of what I say. Jesus did not ask those who followed Him to believe in Him because of what the Scriptures said, but because of what He Himself said and did. If reading the Bible had been essential to the development of Christianity, its progress would have been very slow, for it is impossible that many copies of the Old Testament could have been available to the early Christians. Moreover to any people except the Jews the ancient Jewish writings would have carried very little authority. Even if they did, their reproduction in sufficient numbers to have come into popular use was absolutely out of the question. The same is true of the books of the New Testament, when they came to be written. Besides the impossibility of obtaining the books, there is the further difficulty that probably only a small proportion of the early Christians could read, and certainly those who could, unless they were Jews, would be unable to read the Hebrew writings, and the probability that translations were common is too absurd to consider. We seem, therefore, driven to the conclusion that while the Jewish scriptures testified of Jesus, Christianity at the outset did not rest upon the Bible, and this must have been the case for many centuries. Its basis was individual experience, church tradition and church authority. Reading the Bible as a guide to daily life is a comparatively modern practice.

While the judicious reading of the Bible is of the greatest value, it is a mistake to delve in it for the purpose of spelling out doctrine. This has led to the multiplication of sects, some of which have been of a very highly objectionable character. Fanatics seize upon certain texts and organize so-called religious societies around them. There has been a good deal of bloodshed because of different meanings attached to certain expressions in the Bible. Christianity does not rest upon a book or any set of books. It is nothing if it is not a vital force of itself, which would be just as effective as it is now for the regeneration of humanity, if every Bible in the world were destroyed. St. Peter found it necessary to warn the early Church against misreading the Scripture, for in his General Epistle, after referring to the letters of St. Paul, he said: "In which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do other scriptures to their own destruction." Therefore he advised his fellow Christians to rely upon their own knowledge and to "grow in grace." It was not necessary for them to speculate over the difficult things that had been written for their instruction. One might almost feel justified in saying that St. Peter was not himself quite clear what St. Paul meant sometimes. But of one thing he was sure, namely, that there is such a thing as the Grace of God in which a man may grow, if he profits by his own knowledge.

It has been said above that Christianity is a vital force of itself, that carries within itself its own demonstration. It is not necessary to tell a man, who has felt the touch of the Spirit of Christ, that there is such a Spirit. It doubtless was necessary in preaching the Gospel to the Jews to refer them to what their historians, poets and prophets had written. That was the only way in which a people, who held to the Messianic tradition, could be convinced that the Messiah had come. There are a few instances in which the Apostles, writing to Gentile churches, spoke of what had been foretold in the Hebrew scriptures. St. Paul refers to these writings three times in his Epistle to the Romans and once in his First Epistle to the Corinthians. We are told that the Jews at Thessalonica searched the scriptures diligently in which study not a few Greeks joined them; but speaking as a general proposition references to the scriptures are rare in those parts of the New Testament which were specially addressed to the Gentiles. If today Christianity depended upon the Bible for its sanction, it would fail to hold the hearts of men. Those who scoff at it because they say it rests only upon a set of writings, the authenticity of which cannot be successfully established, mistake its real foundation, although they are not without excuse in the preaching of many ministers of the Gospel for doing so. Neither does Christianity rest upon the Church, although the existence of the Church through many centuries proves that there is behind it a potent agency. We must not forget that Islam has lived only a half dozen centuries less than Christianity, and that it has its sacred book. The proof of the truth of Christianity is to be found in the lives of those who profess it, not simply as a matter of form, but as the guiding principle of their lives. It is proved by its power of regeneration. It is proved by individual experience. It is proved

by the history of mankind since it was first preached. One may sometimes feel justified in thinking that if there had been less delving into the scriptures to find out therein the secrets of God, and men had been more content to search their own hearts; if instead of hunting for glimmers of truth coming down in an uncertain way from the past, men had opened their hearts and minds to the beams of divine truth; if instead of endeavoring to determine what the imperfect records of what some persons said a long time ago meant, greater effort had been made to find out the experience of contemporaries; if, in short, Christianity had been treated as a living force having its operation in the minds and hearts of people in all ages and all countries and not simply an inference from what some one wrote a long time ago, the world would be much better than it is. It is well to read the Bible, for it is full of valuable experiences, splendid advice and much divine teaching; but the Bible is not the basis of Christianity. It is only a useful adjunct to it. Depend upon it the Gospel which Jesus came to preach is not merely something that is written in a book. It is a real thing, as real in the spiritual world as the attraction of gravitation is in the physical world. It is a real agency that has survived all the misinterpretations of scripture with which its progress has been handicapped. It is steadily rising superior to the thwarting influences of human ignorance and prejudice. In a purer, simpler and more potent form than ever it is about to revolutionize the world.

CHOCZIM AND VIENNA.

There is no finer figure in the Seventeenth Century than John Zbieszki, King of Poland, from 1674 to 1696. Previous to his election to that office he had been Hetman, an office which has fallen into disuse, but was of scarcely less importance than that of king. He was born in 1624, his father, James, being a man of wealth, station and education. John and his brother Mark were highly educated and sent abroad to improve their minds with travel. They were recalled home by the death of their father in 1648. At this time the fortunes of Poland were at a low ebb. The Turks had invaded the country from the south and so successful were their operations that it seemed only to be a matter of a few months before the standard of the Crescent would wave over Europe from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. Hungary had already been overwhelmed and Austria was in deadly fear of a like fate, but the Turks refrained from pushing the latter country to the wall, preferring to strengthen their position by conquering Poland. The brothers Zbieszki by their courage and example revived the hopes of their countrymen and collecting an army, met the Turks in several engagements, in one of which Mark was killed. John became more resolute than ever. His splendid courage gained him the admiration of his own people and struck terror into the hearts of the Cossacks and Tatars, who were hovering on the eastern borders of his kingdom, ready to second the efforts of the Turks to overwhelm him. On November 11, 1673, he met the whole Turkish force at Choczim, and administered a tremendous defeat, the Turks retreating after leaving 28,000 men dead on the field. The result of this engagement was to free Poland from fear of Turkish supremacy, and the people in their enthusiasm demanded that he should become king, and on May 21, 1674, he was crowned at Cracow. Contrary to the usual custom of the Poles, his wife, Maria Cassimir Louisa Lagrange d'Arguen, was crowned with him. This lady was very haughty, and when her demand for recognition by the royal house of France was rejected because Louis XIV. declined to acknowledge an elected king as the equal of one who reigned by hereditary right, she became so enraged against him that she persuaded her husband to ally himself with Leopold, emperor of Austria, rather than with the French king. This result of wounded pride had a potent effect upon the history of Europe, as will now appear. Louis XIV. was desirous of universal dominion in Europe, and therefore, while he did not quite encourage the operations of the Turks against his eastern neighbor, took no steps to prevent them. Some historians claim that he incited the invasion of Austria in 1683 by the Sultan Mahomet, but his apologists claim that his only object was to permit matters to come to such a climax that Leopold would be forced to call upon him for aid, and he could then rally all the forces of Christendom and save it from Islam, whereupon he hoped to place upon his brow an imperial crown. He endeavored to persuade Zbieszki to refrain from going to Leopold's assistance, even when the Turks were encamped under the walls of Vienna itself. He assured him that the Turks would be content with overthrowing Austria, but Zbieszki refused to listen and gathering his forces, marched to the relief of Vienna. That city was almost in extremities. Twenty-four times had the heroic garrison made sorties in the hope of breaking the enemy's lines, but in vain. Eighteen times had they repelled Turkish assaults. On September 10 the Turks blew up a great portion of the wall, and were preparing to enter the city when the banners of Zbieszki were seen upon the nearby hill of Kahlen, and his artillery were heard firing a salute to the besieged Austrians. The Turks no longer dared attempt to enter the city, but prepared themselves to meet the new foe. Zbieszki waited four days before striking, and on the morning of Sunday, September 15, he at-

tended mass at daybreak, knighted his son in commemoration of the victory, which he was confident of winning, exhorted his officers to emulate the glories of Choczim and told them that he was about to lead them to the salvation of Christendom. All day was spent in preparing for the actual struggle, which began early on the following morning. The battle lasted all day and the Turkish force was broken by the personal valor of Zbieszki, who, as one historian says, at a critical moment, led a charge "with all the fury of a hurricane." The Turks fled from the field and Vienna was saved. But there was a vast Moslem army that had not yet taken part in the battle and Zbieszki called his officers together to decide if they should continue the fight that day or wait until morning, when a messenger arrived saying that panic had seized the Turks, who deserted their camp, leaving behind them 300 pieces of artillery, 5,000 tents, money amounting to 15,000,000 crowns, arms studded with jewels and an incalculable amount of other booty. Thus was Vienna relieved from the Turks for the first time in one hundred and forty years. Needless to say Zbieszki was hailed as a deliverer by the people of Austria. Every honor that could be devised was showered upon him. When Leopold returned to his capital—he had fled at the first sign of danger—he treated Zbieszki with great hauteur, which the latter completely ignored, and leaving the emperor to recover his prestige with his subjects as best he could, followed the retreating Turks until he had driven them beyond the Danube.

While Zbieszki possessed great qualities as an administrator, he had very little opportunity to exercise them, being so occupied in wars. He foresaw that his kingdom would not long survive him, and foretold its partition among the neighboring powers a century before Catherine of Russia destroyed its independence on the field of Maciejowits. But though the name of Poland has disappeared from among the nations, all Christendom owes her and her greatest king an eternal debt of gratitude.

GREAT INVENTIONS.

If a piece of amber is rubbed quickly and then placed near a light object, such as a scrap of paper or a small piece of a dried leaf, it will attract it. The name of amber in Greek is electron, and that is the root of our word electricity. That the existence of this property in amber was known very long ago is certain, for Theophrastus, who wrote in 321 B. C., mentions it. How long before his time it had been observed cannot be told. Neither is there any means of telling if, in former civilizations, mankind was aware of the properties of electricity and made use of them. If we accept the theory that myths are only distorted history, there are some things that can be better explained by supposing the use of electricity to have been known long before the beginning of history and to have been forgotten than in any other way, but all that is pure guess work. The Greeks knew of the electric power of the torpedo, and cases are mentioned in ancient writing where the electrical properties of the human body had been observed. Volimer, king of the Goths, could emit electrical sparks from his own body, and there is an account preserved of a philosopher, whose clothes crackled and emitted sparks, when he was undressing, and from whose body flames, that did not consume anything, occasionally issued. But these demonstrations of force remained to the ancients only subjects of curiosity. No one seems to have suspected that they bore any relation to lightning. It was not until the latter part of the Sixteenth Century that an attempt was made to collate the known or readily ascertainable facts bearing on the subject and draw inferences from them. Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, who was born in 1540, was the first to do this; his efforts seem to have been directed to ascertaining what substances possessed this power, and his most lasting contribution to the science was the name, which was his invention. Gilbert discovered that the condition of the atmosphere had something to do with the electrification of substances by the primitive means at his disposal. It may be mentioned that he developed electricity by rubbing, and therefore our dynamos are only an application of the fundamental principle known to the Greeks more than two thousand years ago. Other experimenters followed in Gilbert's footsteps, each adding a little to the meagre store of knowledge on the subject, among them being Sir Isaac Newton. In 1705 Hawksbee, in the course of some experiments, observed dim flashes of light, and he suggested their resemblance to lightning, which appears to have been the first time that the identity of force generated by friction, and the atmospheric electrical displays were observed. Three years later Dr. Wall, having developed strong electric sparks, which he observed were accompanied with a crackling sound, suggested that they were similar to lightning and thunder. The first great step in advance was made in 1729 by Stephen Grey, who ascertained that electricity could be conveyed from one point to another. In connection with an associate named Wheeler, he transmitted it over a wire for a distance of 886 feet. He also proved that water would transmit it. The next discovery of importance was made a few years later by Dufay, who ascertained that there were two kinds of electricity, one that attracts and another repels. About the middle of the

Eighteenth Century several investigators found that highly inflammable substances could be ignited by the electric spark.

The year 1745 marked a new departure in electrical discovery, for it was then that the Leyden jar was invented. Muschenbrook, of Leyden, thought that if he enclosed electrified bodies in a non-conducting fluid they would retain their electricity, and found that his surmise was correct. Some French experimenters charged a Leyden jar and transmitted electricity from it a distance of 12,000 feet, and in 1747 Sir William Watson used electricity to explode gunpowder in a musket. Benjamin Franklin gave much attention to the new science, and in June, 1752, performed his celebrated kite experiment. The only practical result of his investigations was the invention of lightning rods. Simultaneously with Franklin, European savants were experimenting with atmospheric electricity, using iron rods instead of a kite. Professor Richman, of St. Petersburg, was killed while conducting one of these trials. Approaching too near the rod, his head became enveloped in a bluish flame, and he died instantly. In 1800 Volta invented the Voltaic or Galvanic pile, and identified the electricity thus produced with that resulting from friction. In the same year Nicholson and Carlisle decomposed water by use of a Voltaic pile, and seven years later Sir Humphrey Davy revolutionized chemistry by employing electricity for analytic purposes in his laboratory. Other names to be remembered in this connection are: Ampere, Faraday, Arago, Grassmann, Neumann, Helmholtz, Seebeck, Weber, Siemens, Wheatstone, Ohm and many others, and, perhaps chief among them, Sir William Thompson.

The electric telegraph was first proposed by Grey in 1753. He suggested the use of twenty-six wires, each representing a letter of the alphabet. It was a workable toy. In 1797 Lomond proposed the use of a single wire and an alphabet of motions. Reize about the same time suggested the use of the electric spark for purposes of communication. When the Voltaic pile was invented, experiments in telegraphy became more frequent, and Faraday suggested a means of applying it, which was taken up by Steinhall and brought to considerable perfection. In 1835 Morse invented the recording telegraph, which is the foundation of the modern system of telegraphy.

Wheatstone made the first discovery in telephony in 1831, when he found that, by connecting the sounding board of two musical instruments by a pine rod, music played upon the one instrument would be reproduced by the other. In 1837 Page, of Salem, Mass., drew attention to the fact that sound could be transmitted by means of electrically charged wires. In 1854 Boursel, of Paris, suggested the transmission of sound by means of a flexible plate operating in connection with an electrically charged wire, and almost simultaneously Reis described in a lecture a device whereby he could produce consonants readily, but not vowels in equal degree. At this stage Bell appeared on the scene. He had the advantage of knowing that sound could be transmitted electrically, and he devoted himself to the production of an instrument that would transmit it accurately. In this he succeeded so completely that his invention is regarded as the acme of telephonic instruments. Edison, Grey and others have devised variations of Bell's transmitter and receiver; but just as the credit for the introduction of practical telegraphy must be given to Morse, so that of practical telephony must be given to Bell.

As will appear from what has been said above, the production of light by means of electricity was one of the earliest results of systematic experiment, but a long time elapsed before practical use was made of the knowledge. In 1862 a lighthouse at Dungeness was fitted with an electric light, which is the first case of its practical application. Inventors were encouraged by its success to persevere, and by 1876 two methods of producing the light were shown at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Two years later Brush devised a special form of dynamo and lamp, and the Thompson-Houston system was developed about the same time. Edison's great contribution to this field was the incandescent lamp, which he first exhibited in 1879. One had been invented as long ago as 1845 by a young Englishman, who obtained a patent for it, but he died shortly after and nothing of practical value was done with it.

The first known electric railway was made by a Vermont blacksmith, named Davenport, in 1835. Three years later Davidson, of Aberdeen, made an electric locomotive for use on ordinary railways, which ran successfully. In 1879 an electric railway, 1000 feet long, was successfully operated in Berlin. In 1883 Siemens and Halske built a railway operated by a third rail and another operated by an overhead wire. In 1884 the first practical trolley line was opened in the United States. It was in Omaha. Storage batteries came into use in 1900.

It is unnecessary to speak of the invention of wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony, for these are so recent that every one is more or less familiar with their story. The interesting point brought out by the facts as above stated is that, although mankind knew for thousands of years that there was such a thing as electricity, its practical use is of very recent date, and its application has broadened with a speed that is simply amazing. The applica-

tion of electricity to mechanical purposes seems likely to revolutionize the conditions of mankind as much as did the invention of a means of producing artificial fire.

The Birth of the Nations

XXIX.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

The Scots.

When Rome in the height of her strength and power, was extending her dominion over all the then civilized world, Julius Caesar commenced the conquest of Britain in the year 55 B. C. More than a century later, Agricola visited the Island and reduced the Britons to the condition of colonists. It was not until this year that the war for the conquest of Scotland was begun, a war that was to cost the Romans very dear, and to result at last in the discomfiture and defeat of the armies of the great Empire.

Four years passed before the barbarians in the southern part of Scotland were to any extent subdued, and in 84 Agricola undertook the subjection of Caledonia in the north. The inhabitants of this part of the country were called "the men of the woods" as they lived for the most part in the open and were renowned for their strength and valor. Many of their southern compatriots having joined them rather than submit to the supremacy of the Roman eagles, they formed a formidable army and marched against Agricola with the famous chief Galgacus at their head. A great battle was fought under the shadow of the Grampian Hills, and though the Romans gained a nominal victory they were so reduced in numbers that they were compelled to retreat to their ships before the Caledonians should have time to rally and make an attack upon them, the outcome of which would have probably meant disaster to the invaders. After Agricola's departure, in order to make sure of his conquest of at least the southern portion of Scotland many forts were erected in these wild districts, and roads were built through marsh and moor. But so unconquerable were the hardy and fierce Caledonians, that about thirty years later even the forts proved insufficient protection against the constantly uprising barbarians, and the Emperor Adrian was forced to construct a great wall, reaching from the Tyne to the Solway, in order to repel further attacks. Later still, in the reign of Antonine a second wall was built as a means of more complete protection, though this wall and the country beyond seem to have been abandoned later by the Romans as the irrepressible Caledonians became an endless source of trouble, refusing to admit defeat or to acknowledge the Roman supremacy.

One wonders why the Emperors of Rome should have considered the subduing of these wild districts of so much importance. But the powerful legions of the great Empire no doubt felt the keen disgrace of being set at defiance by a few handfuls of untaught, undisciplined men, and considered no sacrifice too great if they could accomplish their subjection once for all. So in 208 we find the Emperor Severus at the head of a large army of picked troops marching against the Caledonians in order finally to conquer them. But the many difficulties to be overcome during the march, the bridges and roads to be built, so delayed the invaders, that they were wasted and fatigued by the time an open battle was possible. In the meantime the Caledonians fell upon them on the flanks and rear, and were successful in greatly lessening the strength of the army. At length, however, having arrived at the Firth of Forth, Severus was able to make a peace with the barbarians, and having concluded what he thought had been a successful invasion, the aged Roman, then in his seventieth year, returned to York.

Just before his death he was informed that the Caledonians had again risen, and he gave orders that another attack should be made upon them. But his commands were not carried out, and his son returned to the "men of the woods" the land which his father was supposed to have acquired for Rome. So the boast of Scotland that she was never under the dominions of the otherwise all-conquering Romans, is no vain one, the Caledonians were not subdued, and the northern and western Highlands were never even invaded.

We learn that in the fifth century there were two great and powerful tribes inhabiting North Britain or Scotland. There were known as the Picts and the Scots. The Romans called the Picts the "painted men" because they stained their bodies with various coloured pigments. They belonged to the tribes that had their territory outside the Roman walls and had always been free men. The Scots were of Irish origin and came to Scotland in the fifth century with Fergus, son of Eric, as their king. Both the Picts and Scots were of a very fierce and warlike nature. They allowed their hair to grow and plaited it, and matted it, into a sort of helmet with which they could protect their faces when necessary. They lived in houses made of wattles, a species of reed, or else in holes in the ground which they reached by long, tortuous, underground passages. They also built a rude kind of fort for protection in time of war. The Picts knew something of farming, the Scots on the contrary lived almost entirely on the produce

(Continued on Page Seven)

Literature Music Art

(By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN)

THE LESSONS OF THE CENTURIES

To the student of history, one who views the progress of the world through the light afforded by the making of great epochs rather than the scanty and unsatisfactory information gleaned from the study of the reigns of kings, there is one fact very evident, and that is that over-civilization has been the cause of the overthrow of all the great nations of the rise and fall of which we have authentic records. We can form no fair estimate of the world's progress or retrogression unless we take into consideration events from the very dawn of history. In the light of the great age of our planet, and the hundreds of centuries during which man has had dominion over the brute creation, the few thousand years of which we have any adequate knowledge of his doings are a comparatively small number.

Several times in the history of the world a barbarous people have swept down upon thickly settled and civilized countries, and in spite of all absence of methodical or uniform training, in spite of utter lack of discipline, they have proved terrible antagonists, driving enormous armies of well-drilled soldiers before them, assailing so-thought impregnable fortifications, laying waste cities and farmlands, leaving everywhere death and blood behind them, until finally they have become the acknowledged conquerors of the countries they invaded, and, from having enjoyed the fruit of civilization, the vanquished nations have been plunged again into the darkness consequent upon the rule of the barbarians, and all the past progress towards enlightenment has served to brighten that darkness not at all.

For one of the first of the many instances in ancient history of such victories we have only to read the familiar account of the fall of Babylon, that wonderful city of biblical fame, of five and forty miles in length, and with walls so strong and wide that six chariots could be drawn abreast upon them.

China, the oldest country in the world, whose history begins at a period to which no prudent historian can give a date, affords another illustration of the triumph of a semi-savage people over a comparatively civilized country. Ghengis Khan was the name of one of the greatest conquerors the world has ever seen. It was he who established Mongolian rule in China.

For still another record in this series of the overthrow of civilization, we may refer to the fall of the Roman Empire. Never in the annals of time had there been a civilization to equal that which flourished during the Roman supremacy, never in the annals of time was there an overthrow more terrible nor more complete than that accomplished by the down-sweep from the North of the hosts of Goths and Vandals and Huns, when the whole of enlightened Europe was forced to acknowledge the barbarians the masters, when again the black shadow of savage ignorance was upon all people, and remained upon them until Christianity forced a ray of light into the darkness.

Nearly two thousand years have elapsed since the last triumph of barbarism over civilization, and we can look back now with unprejudiced eyes and unbiased judgment, to endeavor to learn, if possible, the reason for a victory of ignorance over knowledge, which to us in the light of all ethical teaching seems little short of an impossibility.

Babylon was a wonderful city, beautiful as the dream of a poet. Her natural surroundings were lovely beyond description; her palaces and their wonderful hanging gardens more marvelous even than the magnificent dwellings of the caliphs in the long-dead but famous city of Bagdad. The delights of her architecture should have proved an incentive to worthy living; her scenic environment an inspiration to noble deeds. But it was not so. History has told us of the wickedness within her brazen gates, of the licentiousness of her luxury-loving potentates, of the depravity of all her people. Babylon was only a whitened sepulchre full of the sin which is worse than death. And so the hosts of Cyrus, a semi-savage people, who knew no luxury, and none of the refinements of civilized life, who lived in the open and loved Nature as a mother, whose mad, glad blood, coursing in riotous health through their veins, spurred them to action swift, powerful, irresistible, swept down upon Babylon the fair, and their lust for victory was not satiated until the country of their invasion was black with the smoke of her burning palaces, and her streets red with the blood of her people.

The Mongols, "brave men," came from the North. The mountain fastnesses had been their home for generations. They despised all civilization as effeminate, and cultivated only those arts which pertained to warfare and the chase. Their physical strength was indomitable, inspiring them to deeds of daring, and firing them with utter fearlessness of bodily harm. All civilized China fell prey to their onslaughts under Ghengis Khan and was forced to acknowledge Mongolian supremacy.

The savage German tribes who conquered the Roman Empire, were a people of wonderful strength, physically and morally. Of the Norsemen we are told that so hardy were they that one of their principal pastimes was sliding down the glaciers, half-naked, upon their shields. A race of giants were they, inured to all manner of hardships, and of great physical courage. Hating the limitations of cities, they built none and destroyed all of those in

a land where living was such a delight. Driven away again and again by the Romans, they gathered together in countless numbers, and swept down upon Europe, wiping out the civilization of centuries, a civilization, however, that had become corrupt, fostered by a people grown weak as a result of evil and licentious living.

These three instances are only chosen out of the many examples that history affords us of similar triumphs of barbarism over civilization. The question confronts us awaiting our answer: "What condition of men and men's affairs made such victories possible? We have on the one hand a people weakened, physically and morally, from the effects of unnatural living, their mental ability of an exceptional order, but proving of no use whatever when it came to a question of physical endeavor, their very incapacity rendering them something less than fearless, though they fought with a courage ever so great. Upon the other hand, we have a race fresh from the hands of nature, superbly endowed with strength of limb and sinew, from the very perfection of their health incapable of contemplating or accepting defeat. In a word, it was the warfare of health against disease, and it is owing to the fact that the barbarians conquered and infused their own life-giving blood into the sick peoples of the over-civilized world that the European nations have so fit a race of men today.

History is of no use unless we can derive from it some knowledge which shall enable us from the contemplation of the past to better our own present conditions. One of the first lessons that we learn from the centuries gone by is that unless a nation can preserve a more or less perfect standard of physical health, no matter what her other attainments, she will be unable to grapple successfully with a powerful foe of lesser mental endowments but of greater physical strength.

The time has come to us in America to face the same sort of problem which of old confronted Babylon, China and the Roman Empire. A foreign people, hundreds of millions of them, are knocking at our gates. Like the Goths, the Vandals and the Huns, they come peaceably enough, attracted by our wide pleasant lands, seeking to make new homes for themselves in this country of unlimited richness and fertility. They are an inferior race, these foreigners, we like to tell ourselves. They know comparatively little of the case, the delights, the refinements of civilization. They are unenlightened as to true religion. They have made little or no progress in the sciences or the arts. We can quite well afford to despise them perhaps. So men of affairs decline to consider the problem seriously and lay it upon the table for future discussion. Meantime the menace of the barbarians, which threatened the civilizations of old, hovers above us in what we are pleased to think is the security of our cities. Woman, the illogical, intuitive half of mankind, wonders why she wakens in the night with a sudden smothered cry and throws her arm protectively about her babe. Is it that the mothers of the generations to come feel the instinct even now to shelter those who shall be born to struggle? Or is the struggle nearer and shall the children of today see and feel the horror, the suffering, the despair, that lie behind the threatening menace?

If the hundreds of millions of Chinese, Japanese and Hindus know little of the delights of civilization, they know little of the enormous amount of suffering it entails upon the vast majority. They know nothing of the over-crowding of the great cities where sunlight and fresh air can only be had by the comparative few, where labor is sickeningly scarce, and where the great, gaunt army of the unemployed increases every hour. If they are unenlightened as to true religion, they at least cannot be embittered by the knowledge of the constant dissensions among the so-called religious bodies, nothing of the bigotry, the jealousy, the insincerity of many of those in authority, nothing of the pitiful need of Christian charity in places under the very shadow of the Church itself, a need that, because it goes unsupplied, entails the starvation of all moral health. If they have made little or no progress in our arts and sciences, history tells us that centuries ago the Chinese had achieved scientific results in medicine and the mechanical arts of which we today are totally ignorant, to our great disadvantage. We may despise these foreigners as we will, and yet if we compare them physically with ourselves they do not suffer by the comparison. It would be utterly impossible for a white man to live, given the same conditions under which the yellow races flourish. The majority of these latter can thrive on a handful of rice a day. They can travel on foot for days in weather that would mean prostration of a white man in a few hours. They know little or nothing of the luxury that effeminates, and their religion makes a warrior's death a blessing to be desired. They may be an inferior people, but there are many millions of them, and they have a national health standard that we cannot hope even in the efforts of generations to attain. In the light of the tragedies of the past can we afford to set aside the problem they have set us to solve?

The first lesson for a people to learn is that they must maintain a good national health standard at any cost. What matter if the population of our cities grows but slowly? Over-crowding means the lack of all essential, God-given elements that make life worth living, and we have unlimited acres of indescribable loveliness, where there is ample

room for each man to get his share of wind and rain and sunlight and the breath of flowers. Over-crowding means perpetual hurry, painful competition, lack of spiritual inspiration, incapacity for true enjoyment. Over-crowding means vice, disease, poverty and death. Given health, we can battle gloriously against the greatest odds. Given health, with the help of God, we can take our stand against the threatening millions and preserve our country for our children and our children's children.

THE BOOK OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

"The Bride of the Mistletoe"—Mr. James Lane Allen.

Between the publication of Mr. James Lane Allen's last book and his new story we are told seven years have elapsed. Now with all due credit to the author for his undoubted talent, we cannot help being convinced after reading his recent effort, that he had either better not have waited at all, or else waited another seven years, before giving a book to the public. Apart from the bits of poetic description throughout the pages, the story to the mind of the average reader has no merit whatever. It might appeal to persons of a hypochondriacal turn of mind, but it is a matter of congratulation that most of us are normal and take a fairly sane view of life, knowing that we cannot hope to realize the fond dreams and ideals of youth, but not working ourselves into a frenzy of bitterness over the fact. We accept, on the contrary, the many good and blessed compensations for lost illusions and make little or no complaint. Mr. Lane has delineated two most absurd characters in the man and wife who are the hero and heroine of his tragico-comedy. One has no patience with the woman who seems on the verge of hysterics from the moment she first appears upon the scene, and as for the man, he is not an inspiring type of character to say the least, though just what Mr. Lane has tried to make of him it is hard to say. He seems a cross between the essentially modern and the repulsively primitive.

The action of the book is supposed to take place during a couple of days, Christmas and the afternoon before. In the opening chapter we are introduced to the hero, one Frederick, as he sits at his desk deep in the study of forestry, and with a small book beside the larger ones, which small volume deals with "primitive nature worship; and belongs to the class of those that are kept under lock and key by the libraries which possess them as unsafe reading for unsafe minds." Whatever this mysterious book may be, the story shows us quite plainly that Frederick should be considered as belonging in the category of irresponsible, for it has certainly had a very bad effect upon him. We are given a lengthy description of the man's personal appearance, which is enough to antagonize anyone in the first place, a whole page being scarcely sufficient to describe his beard. Then the wife enters the room heralded by a knock, "regretful but positive." We would like to know the sort of knock that could combine these two qualities—the excessive use of adjectives in the book is very wearisome. The husband is invited by the wife to go for a walk; in fact the matter seems to have been pre-arranged between them—a sort of institution with them ever since their marriage; but for fourteen pages the woman tries to persuade Frederick to leave his absorbing studies, during which time she gives him quite clearly to understand that she is jealous of his work, and has during the past year become convinced that she is only an incident in his life. As they are middle-aged people and have spent half a lifetime together, she lets the year count for a great deal, particularly as he has been using all his leisure during that time to write a book for her, in response to a wish that she had expressed the Christmas before. Finally she "held up his hat for him between her arms, making an arch for him to come and stand under."

"It is getting late," she said in nearly the same tone of quiet warning with which she had spoken before. "There is no time to lose."

"He sprang up without glancing behind him at his desk with its interrupted work, and came over and placed himself under the arch of her arms, looking at her reverently."

"But his hands did not take hold, his arms hung down at his sides—the hands that were life, the arms that were love."

"She let her eyes wander over his clipped tawny hair and pass downward over his features to the well-remembered mouth under its moustache. Then closing her quivering lips quickly, she dropped the hat softly on his head and walked toward the door."

Later on when the Tree has been decorated, the children asleep and the house quiet, the wife and husband prepare to spend the remainder of the evening in celebrating Christmas Eve, which is also their wedding anniversary, in their own way. It must be very late and they are all tired, but Frederick goes to his room, where he gets into his evening clothes, while his wife awaits him in the drawing-room dressed in a décolleté gown.

Her husband brings to her the work of the year. His gift to her. It is a MS. tied with ribbons and twined with holly and sprigs of cedar. At this period of the story we have become so wearied by the endless detail that we feel almost as much resentment at being expected to take an interest in

the MS. as the wife herself must have felt. But Frederick does not spare us. His wife had expressed a desire to know the meaning of the Christmas tree, and in his "Wandering Tale" the husband endeavors to explain it to her. The chapter dealing with the origin of the Christmas festivities is of interest from an historical standpoint, but the story turns on the husband's description of the manner in which the mistletoe was used in the old Druidical worship. This is not pleasant reading, and by the time he has finished, his wife, instead of realizing that he has gone a little mad on the subject of Forest Memories, and making some allowance for him, is quite ill with self-pity, which renders her wholly unreasonable. A terrible night of mental suffering follows for the poor woman, while Frederick in love with a phantom of the past, a phantom which belonged to the old Druid temples, and she believes that she henceforth can hold no place in his life.

"The dawn found her sitting in the darkest corner of the room, and there it brightened about her desolately. The moment drew near when she must awaken him, the ordeal of their meeting must be over before the children rushed downstairs or the servants knocked."

"She had plaited her hair in two heavy braids, and down each braid the grey told its story through the black. And she had brushed it frankly away from brow and temples, so that the contour of her head—one of nature's noblest—was seen in its simplicity. . . . She had put on a plain nightdress, and her face and shoulders rising out of this, had the austerity of marble—exempt not from ruin, but exempt from lesser mutilation."

"Then she approached the bed—a new, pitiful fear in her eyes—the look of the rejected. . . . 'A Merry Christmas!' She tried to summon the words to her lips and to have them ready."

"Tears, not for life's faults, but for Life where there are no faults. They locked in each other's arms—trying to save each other on Nature's vast, lonely, tossing, uncaring sea."

The story is dedicated to "One Who Knows." Our sympathy goes out to whoever that may be.

Mr. Allen has a large number of readers on both sides of the Atlantic, but we venture to say that had this book been his first, he would have had no encouragement to write a second. A more illogical, pointless and hopeless story it would be hard to find.

The Macmillan Co., Toronto, Canada.

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

David Hume

Thomas Huxley, who was one of Hume's most sincere admirers, thus writes in his preface to the book on the life of the latter:

"If it is your desire to discourse fluently and learnedly about philosophical questions, begin with the Ionians and work steadily through to the latest new speculative treatise. If you have a good memory and a fair knowledge of Greek, Latin, French and German, three or four years spent in this way should enable you to attain your object. If, on the contrary, you are animated by the much rarer desire for real knowledge; if you want to get a clear conception of the deepest problems set before the intellect of man, there is no need, so far as I can see, for you to go beyond the limits of the English tongue. Indeed, if you are pressed for time, three English authors will suffice, namely, Berkeley, Hume and Hobbes."

David Hume was born in Edinburgh on the 25th of April, 1711, in a very modest farmhouse on the banks of the Whitadder, or White water. His parents were of good Scottish descent, and his mother a very keen-witted, determined woman, of great self-reliance and independence, whose characteristics David seems to have inherited. The lad's philosophic tendency was apparent at a very early age, as can be evidenced by one of his letters written when he was sixteen, and of which the following is an extract:

"The perfectly wise man who outbraves fortune is much greater than the husbandman who slips by her; and indeed this pastoral and saturnian happiness I have in a great measure come at just now. I live like a king, pretty much by myself, neither full of action, nor perturbation. This state, however, I can foresee is not to be relied upon. My peace of mind is not sufficiently confirmed by philosophy to withstand the blows of fortune. This greatness and elevation of soul is only to be found in study and contemplation. This alone can teach us to look down on human accidents."

Hume first undertook the study of law, but with indifferent success, for at the age of 21 we find him engaged in commerce, in which pursuit he met with little short of failure. Two years later he left England for France, and at La Fleche, in the College of Jesuits, at which Descartes had received his education, Hume passed the greater part of three years in the study of philosophy, and while here he composed his first work, the "Treatise of Human Nature."

Huxley tells us that "by honorable effort the boy's noble ideal of life became the man's reality at forty. Hume had the happiness of finding that he had not wasted his youth in the pursuit of illusions, but that the solid certainty of waking bliss lay before him in the free play of his powers in their appropriate spheres." Hume's works met with a wel-

come reception. His history of Great Britain brought him fame. He was more favorably known in France even than in England, being a great favorite at the French capital, and courted and feted by nobles and great ladies. In fact to the day of his death he cherished an antipathy towards Englishmen in general, as they "cared nothing about literature, disliked Scotchmen, were insensible to the merits of David Hume, and passionately admired Lord Chatham, whom Hume detested."

Hume died in 1776, and shortly before the last wrote these words in conclusion of "My Own Life":

"I now reckon upon a speedy dissolution. I have suffered very little pain from my disorder—and have never suffered a moment's abatement of spirits; in so much that were I to name the period of my life which I should most choose to pass over again, I might be tempted to point to this later period. I possess the same ardor as ever in study and the same gaiety in company. . . . To conclude historically with my own character, I am, or rather was (for that is the style I must now use in speaking of myself, which emboldens me the more to speak of my sentiments) I was, I say, a man of mild dispositions, of command of temper, of an open, social and cheerful humor, capable of attachment, but little susceptible to enmity, and of great moderation in all my passions. . . . My friends never had occasion to vindicate any one circumstance of my character and conduct. . . . I cannot say there is no vanity in making this funeral oration of myself, but I hope it is not a misplaced one; and this is a matter of fact which is easily cleared and ascertained."

"What we call a mind is nothing but a heap or collection of different perceptions, united together by certain relations, and supposed, though falsely, to be endowed with a perfect simplicity and identity."

"Tis not our body we perceive when we regard our limbs and members, but certain impressions which enter by the senses; so that the ascribing a real and corporeal existence to these impressions, or to their objects, is an act of the mind as difficult to explain as that (the external existence of the objects) which we examine at present."

"No truth to me appears more evident than that the beasts are endowed with thought and reason as well as man. The arguments in this case are so obvious that they never escape the most stupid and ignorant."

"There is not to be found in all history any miracle attested by a sufficient number of men, of such unquestioned goodness, education and learning, as to secure us against all delusion in themselves; of such undoubted integrity, as to place them beyond all suspicion of design to deceive others; or such credit and reputation in the eye of mankind as to have a great deal to lose in case of their being detected in any falsehood; and at the same time attesting facts, performed in such a public manner, and in so celebrated a part of the world, as to render the detection unavoidable: all which circumstances are requisite to give us a full assurance of the testimony of men."

"The whole frame of Nature bespeaks an Intelligent Author; and no rational inquirer can, after serious reflection, suspend his belief one moment with regard to the primary principles of genuine Theism and Religion."

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA

It is said on good authority that a gentleman whose name is widely known to the public has intimated his willingness to provide a sum of £300,000 for the endowment of National Opera in this country. Certain preliminaries are under consideration, and it is impossible, at present, to make any further statement.—London Times.

JULIAN STORY WEDS MRS. BOHLEN.

Julian Story, the artist recently divorced by Mme. Emma Eames, married last Wednesday Mrs. Elaine Bohlen, a Philadelphia woman, in the office of the Registrar, at Marlborough. Only a few friends were present as witnesses. Mr. Story explained that the privacy of the wedding was caused by the fact that his affairs have had, in his opinion, too much publicity recently.

The Strand Magazine for June contains an Overseas Supplement in which Agnes Deans Cameron has the leading article, "Where Wheat Wins," illustrated by some excellent photographs typical of the farming pursuits of the Far West. In view of the appalling ignorance displayed by the general British public in regard to the colonies, Canada in particular, and as the Strand is very widely read by all classes of English people, the addition of this permanent feature must prove of great benefit as well as interest.

"I understand the Neweds are having trouble," remarked the spinster boarder. "Some people take her part, and some others side with him." "And I suppose," growled the scanty-haired bachelor at the end of the table, "there are a few eccentric people who mind their own business."

The Lady of the Taj

"Not Architecture as all others are
But the proud passion of an Emperor's love
Wrought into living stone, which gleams and soars
With body of beauty shinning soul and thought;
As when some face
Divinely fair unveils before our eyes—
Some woman beautiful unspcakably—
And the blood quickens and the spirit leaps,
And will to worship bends the half-yielded knees,
While breath forgets to breathe. So is the Taj!"

Three centuries ago, in a wide-stretching Indian palace overlooking the melancholy waste of sands through which Jumna, the revered, crawls sluggishly past temple and shrine and ruin of the past, a little girl was born—dark-eyed, petite, impetuous, sensuous and subtle, a little princess with all the matchless dignity of a race stretching far back into the times of dim antiquity, with all the passionate ardor of the East in her throbbing veins, with all the Persian's inborn and inbred sympathy with beauty and the poetry of life, with all the regal devotion and self-oblivion of perfect womanhood, when in her eighteenth year that womanhood was called into life and being by the hand of fate which beckoned to a throne—the throne of the Great Mogul.

Arjumand Banu Begum she was named, the daughter of that Asaf Khan who was the brother of Empress Nur Mahal, wife to the great Jehangir, and thus the grand-daughter of the Sultan Jehangir's famous Prime Minister Itmad-ud-Daulah, whose tomb today sentinels the lower river and keeps green in undying memory the sweetest romance of the Persian poets.

The Princess Banu lived her short girlhood thus, as did and do all others of her race and rank, secure from the rude world's storms within the shelter of the Zenana's whispering cloisters, learning those duties, arts and graces which to the Persian and the Aryan mind are jewels meet for the crown of the perfect woman and mother; nor dreaming for one golden, winged hour that she had been marked by the stars of destiny as worthy to inspire the greatest poem in architecture conceived by human heart and brain and fashioned by human hands—nay, infinitely more than any climacteric accomplishment of master-builder's art, "this most divinely fair embodiment of queenship and gracious womanhood."

Nor dreamed she that while little Princess Banu and all her royal race are by the world of today forgot—read of perchance with languid curiosity as a people that has passed—she would herself find place among the immortals as "the Great Begum"—Mumtaz Mahal, "The Crown of the Palace"—the serene, the all-loving, the unapproachable and incomparable among women.

Mumtaz Mahal, although Fate made her a Queen, was all Woman. When at the age of eighteen (which in the Orient is spinsterhood far advanced) she was bestowed in marriage upon the Shah Jehan, then Prince Khurram, aged barely twenty two and already married, she gave herself unreservedly to her lover and her lord—content that she should be herself absorbed and perfected in the self-surrender. From then until the end, Shah Jehan was her husband, her heart, her life—her utmost pleasure to exorcise his cares, to find completest happiness in being the sunshine of his life, to understand his every thought and interest and ambition, to build up such perfect sympathy of love and understanding that theirs should be indeed a royal marriage of congenial souls.

For herself Mumtaz Mahal had no high ambition. She sought no separate place in history, save only a little niche, her due as loyal and loving wife to her most gracious lord. To hold the heart of Shah Jehan and help to make him great, to comfort him and share his every grief and happiness with ready and entire sympathy; to bind his people to him and so conspire with Fate that he, her king, should be throughout the earth renowned for justice, wisdom, strength and clemency—this was the goal of her activities. She sought not prominence, not to amend conditions affecting the normally dull monotony of woman's life behind the lattice of the East. She shrank from individual celebrity.

From such progressive females as the unsexed and shrieking suffragette, the "Crown of the Palace" would have shrunk in unutterable horror, as from some foul, unnatural, pestilential thing, unspeakably opposed to Nature's plan and therefore doubly vile.

She was a WOMAN and her sceptre and glory the great love of a woman rightly wed.

And thus she ruled the chamber, the palace, the court, the empire of her lord: not wittingly but because such great love is a power beyond all else.

And thus today, though three hundred years have passed, the tomb wherewith her royal husband and lover sought to perpetuate her memory and symbolize the surpassing beauty of her perfect womanhood commands the reverence and admiration of the world, serenely pure and lovely, the priceless gem of all existing architecture, and infinitely more than this—a master-poem, flawless and beautiful, matchless, unique, superb; shaming and banishing all mundane, petty thoughts; raising each one who views it to loftier planes of thought and nobler aspiration.

When one reads that the building of the Taj demanded the services of an army of twenty-five thousand of the world's best workmen constantly employed both by day and by night for a period of twenty-two years, the mind scarce can grasp the magnitude of the undertaking to make such demand upon labor. When one has seen the Taj and gone reluct-

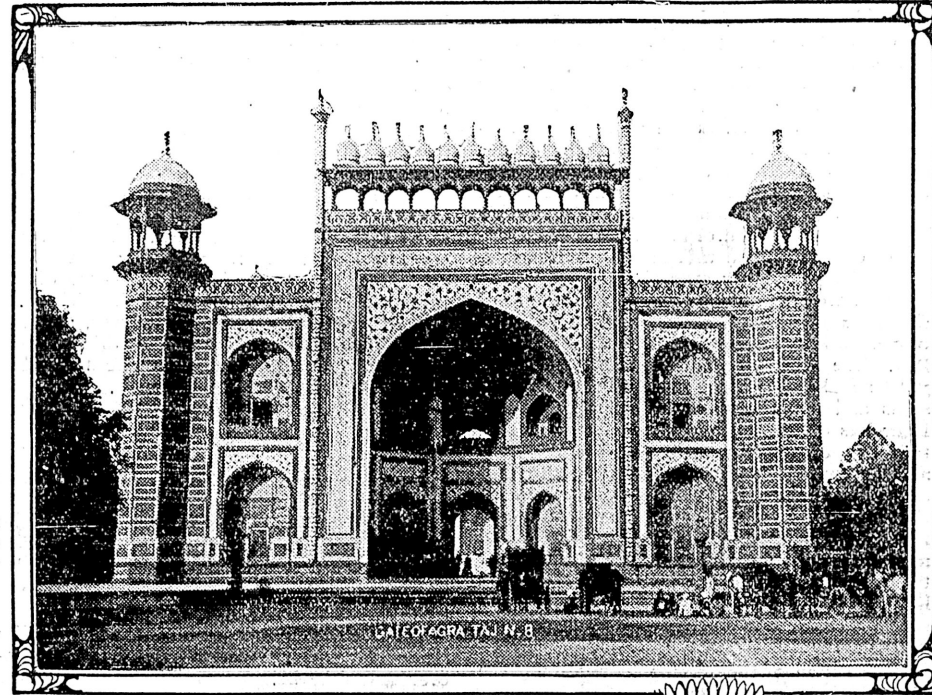
antly from out the radius of its serenely hypnotic spell—for there can be no thought of gross materialism at the Taj—the wonder is that human brain and hands with all the treasures of the world to draw upon, could have accomplished this triumph of an almost god-like genius.

As there are poems of wondrous power and beauty, master paintings for which the artist has mixed his colors with the heart's blood of the race, great symphonies that sweep the souls of men—so is the Taj, the symbol of the religion and force of beauty, the spirit of Woman gleaming divinely fair.

From whatever viewpoint one selects, from whatever distance, in whatever condition of

itself the predilection of the Persians for the representation of flowers and foliage in jewel mosaic is very freely displayed.

From this main gateway—one of the finest in India—an avenue of cypresses extends to the Taj itself, some three hundred yards in length, bordering an artificial lake with marble banks—a court of fountains is the accepted descriptive phraseology—the vista being closed in with the exquisite dome of the Taj, in purest white marble. Through the beautiful screen of marble lacework exactly under the dome, one can see almost to the heart of the shrine—the false tombs themselves. The real sepulchres are precisely underneath, identical replicas of the false tombs.



LOOKING BACKWARD TO THE MAIN ENTRANCE GATEWAY FROM WITHIN THE GROUNDS OF THE TAJ.

atmosphere—in the dull gray of early morning, in the blaze of the noonday sun, the calm of evening or under the serene light of the slow-sailing moon—the Taj is ever beautiful.

It is the one architectural wonder of the world which never disappoints.

It is the one building of the world which possesses an almost uncanny spirituality and exercises an ever-present individualism, supremely powerful and compelling, although elusive and delicate as a dream.

It is this eerie magic which draws all who have seen the Taj back at each possible opportunity to its peaceful gardens, wherein the white-robed priests flit silent-footed, the song of nightingale and the coo of mating doves merge with the murmuring of the fountains, and the far-reaching call to prayer of the muzzin goes forth at the rising and the setting of each day's sun.

Some faint perception of the magnitude of the master thought in the conception of the Taj may perhaps be gained from the fact that the builders were required to study the effects of first view of the dome and minarets from distances of from ten to twenty miles—that five hundred acres of beautiful park are imperatively traversed before the outer gates of the Taj gardens themselves are reached, the eye thus being soothed and the mind tranquilized preparatorily—that these gardens were almost three hundred years ago stocked with Italian nightingales in order that the note of sound might be in harmony with the Great Thought expressed in enduring marble richly jewelled.

To mention that the Taj is wholly constructed of purest marble and precious stones, but for the exception of the sandalwood doors which lend fragrance to the vast interior of the mausoleum proper—that in the last days of the Moguls five thousand priests and workmen were permanently employed in the care of the grounds and the jewel of which they are the setting—and that the materials congregated in the Taj, its mosques and approaches are estimated to have cost approximately three billion lakhs of rupees, or roughly \$1,500,000,000, are material details the mention of which is perhaps unworthy, and an offence against good taste in talking of the Taj.

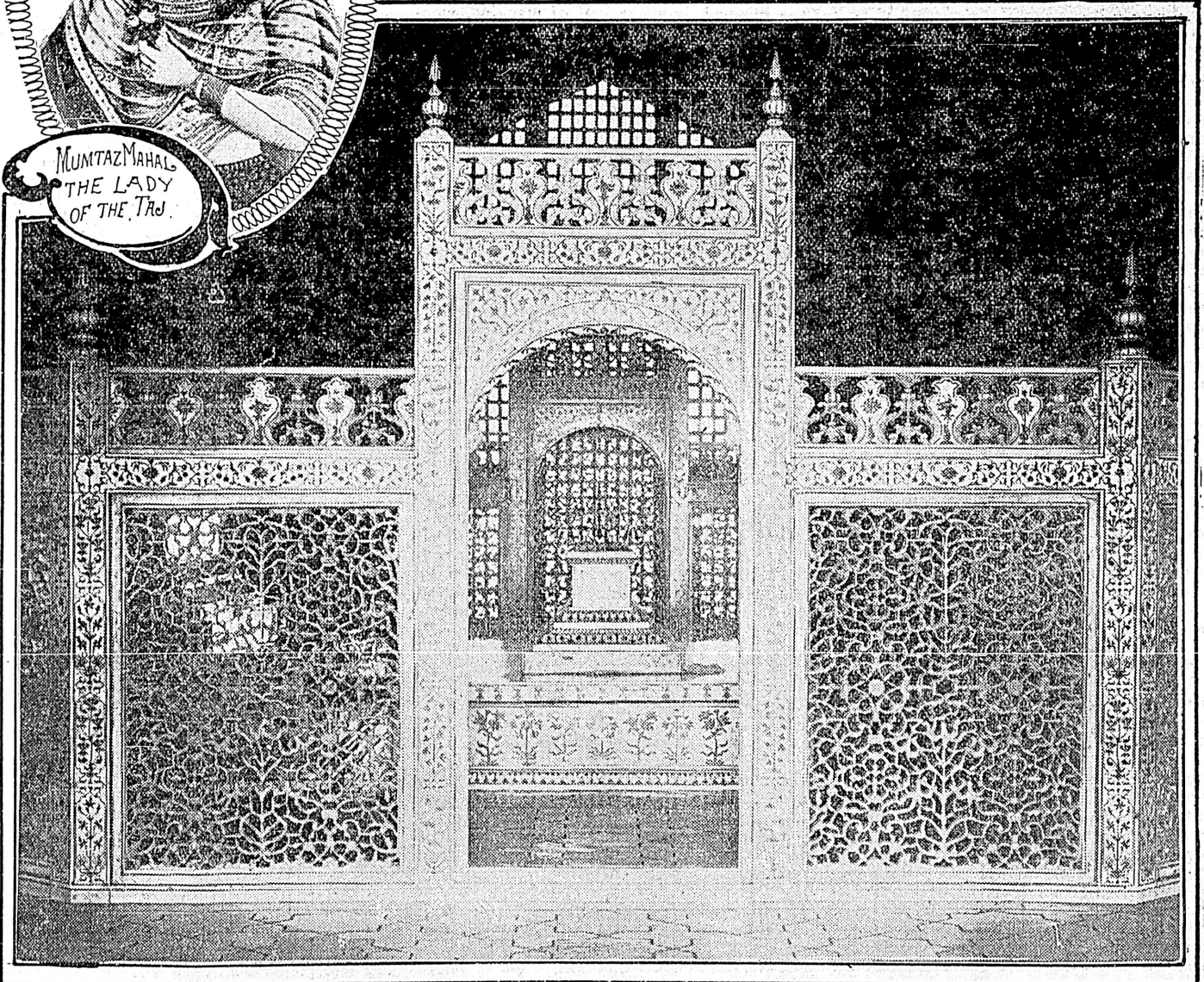
After making the acquaintance of this "miracle mausoleum of the widest world," mention of such material constituents seems quite as incongruous as to discuss the wearing of winter flannels and the price of butter with an angelic visitor from the gleaming spheres.

The instinct of colossal dramatic stagecraft which has provided the preparatory approach through the tranquilizing greenery of beautiful gardens, is further in evidence at the noble outer gateway through which a first near view of the Taj is obtained as of a magnificent picture worthily framed.

The prodigality of the "great Moguls" in carrying out the royal symbolic architecture of their times is evidenced in the fact that all about the proscenium of this outer gateway there runs a five foot border, to a height of fifty feet—across eighty feet—and down fifty feet to the ground again, with selections from the Koran mosaiced in the marble in semi-precious stones; while here as well as in the Taj



MUMTAZ MAHAL THE LADY OF THE TAJ.

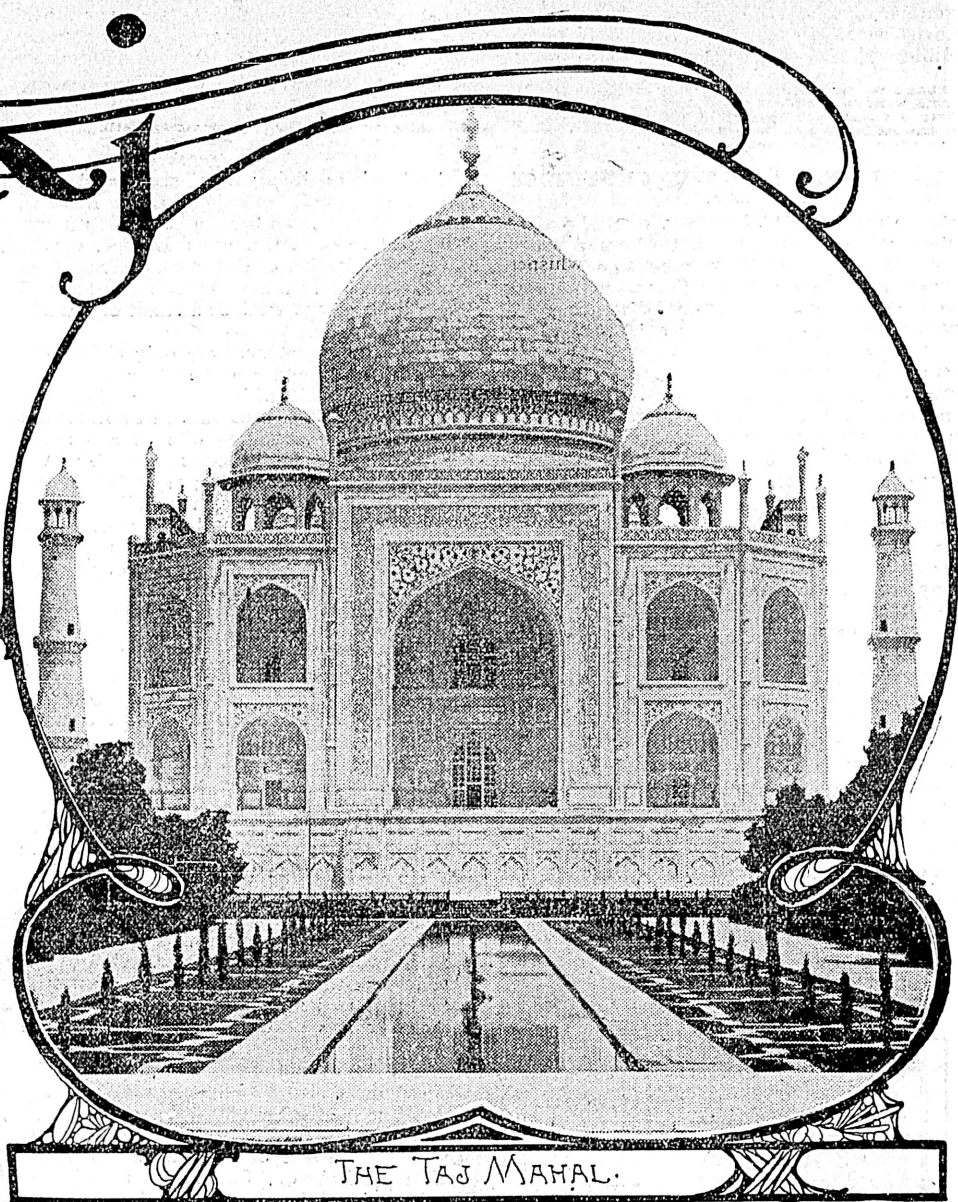


MARBLE SCREENS ABOUT THE CENOTAPHS OF SHAH JEHAN AND HIS QUEEN; THE FALSE TOMBS ARE SHOWN WITHIN THE SCREEN; THE REAL TOMBS, IDENTICAL IN SIZE, FORM AND DECORATIONS, ARE IN THE CRYPT BELOW

These tombs, both false and real, are of marvellously carved solid blocks of marble, so elaborately mosaiced with jewels that the mind is staggered in contemplation of the prodigality of use of what in the western world are jewellers' treasures. To see such semi-

consort: Jasper from the Punjab, diamonds from Golconda, sapphires and lapis-lazuli from Ceylon, onyx from Persia, turquoise from Kashmir and Tibet, agate from Yemen, coral from the Red Sea, crystals from Malwar, garnet from Bundelcund, rubies from Burma—

fit of the passing tourist, but a quotation from the Hudees, or very ancient traditions, which would seem to indicate that the philosophy and teachings of the Nazarene found their way almost immediately to the priests of India—as indeed do all philosophies; while the Koran



THE TAJ MAHAL.

contains many poetical precepts attributed to Christ which are not found in the Christian Bible. This quotation reads:

"Thus saith Jesus, upon whom be Peace: This world is a bridge. Pass thou Over but build not upon it. This world is but one hour—give its minutes to Thy prayers, for the rest is unseen."

The shrine itself, despite its elaborate ornamentations, gives an impression of simplicity and artistic restraint—the atmosphere is of peace and sanctity. The veriest boor unconsciously here lowers his voice to a whisper, speaking with reverence and as infrequently as may be: Again the mysterious hypnotic dominance of the Taj! Although one is told of the marvellous echo, which multiplies and repeats the long-drawn chanted note of the attendant priest fully ten minutes after the spoken words, few even among the callous tourist throng are vandals enough to profane the shrine of the Taj to satisfy mere vulgar curiosity.

Perhaps it is because of the romantic associations woven about this royal lover and his incomparable queen—of the paths of great Shah Jehan's latter days, during nine long years his own son's prisoner of state, his only consolation being the contemplation from his palace-prison of the tomb he had already completed for his beloved Sultana—of his deathbed request that he be borne once more to the Jasmin Tower, his Mumtaz Mahal's boudoir, so that his eyes might look at the last upon that snowy dome and those supporting, delicate minarets, outlined with cameo-sharpness against the deep blue of the Indian sky.

Whatever the reason, Shah Jehan and his queen are nearer, dearer, more human to the people of today than any of the countless other dead kings and forgotten queens whose tombs are strewn over this land of memories and crumbling monuments of a glorious past—of

tions. Yet Sir Edwin's lines are better than long-drawn columns of statistical prose, prose being as utterly foreign to the subject as darkness is to light:

"The gaze lights
On the great Tomb, rising prodigious, still,
Matchless, perfect in form, a miracle
Of grace and tenderness and symmetry—
Pearl-pure against the sapphire of the sky—
Instinct with loveliness." * * *

And, again, as the poet stands beneath the great dome and within the wonderful screens of alabaster to very softly say:

"Here in the heart of all,
With chapels girdled, shut apart by screens,
The shrine's self stands, white, delicately white,
White as the cheek of Mumtaz-i-Mahal
When Shah Jehan let fall a King's tear there,
White as the breast her new babe vainly pressed
That ill day in the camp at Burhanpur,
The fair shrine stands, guarding two conataphs."

subjects to join in their Emperor's pious intention.

According to the old Tartar custom, a garden was chosen as the site for the tomb—a garden planted with flowers and flowering shrubs, the emblems of life, and solemn cypress, the emblem of death and eternity. Such a garden, in the Mogul days, was kept up as a pleasure ground during the owner's lifetime, and used as his last resting-place after his death. The old tradition laid down that it must be acquired by fair means, and not by force or fraud. So Rajah Jey Singh, to whom the garden belonged, was compensated by the gift of another property from the Emperor's private estate. Shah Jehan next appointed a council of the best architects of his empire for preparing the design for the building. Drawings of

present exquisite screen of pierced marble. The Taj also possessed formerly two wonderful silver doors. Austin de Bordeaux, a French goldsmith, who was employed by Shah Jehan in making the celebrated Peacock throne, may possibly have executed some of this metalwork in the Taj; but there is no evidence worthy of consideration to support the common Anglo-Indian belief that he designed or superintended the pietra dura, or inlaid marble decoration of the building, which is entirely of the Persian school. These silver doors were looted and melted down by the Jats in 1764.

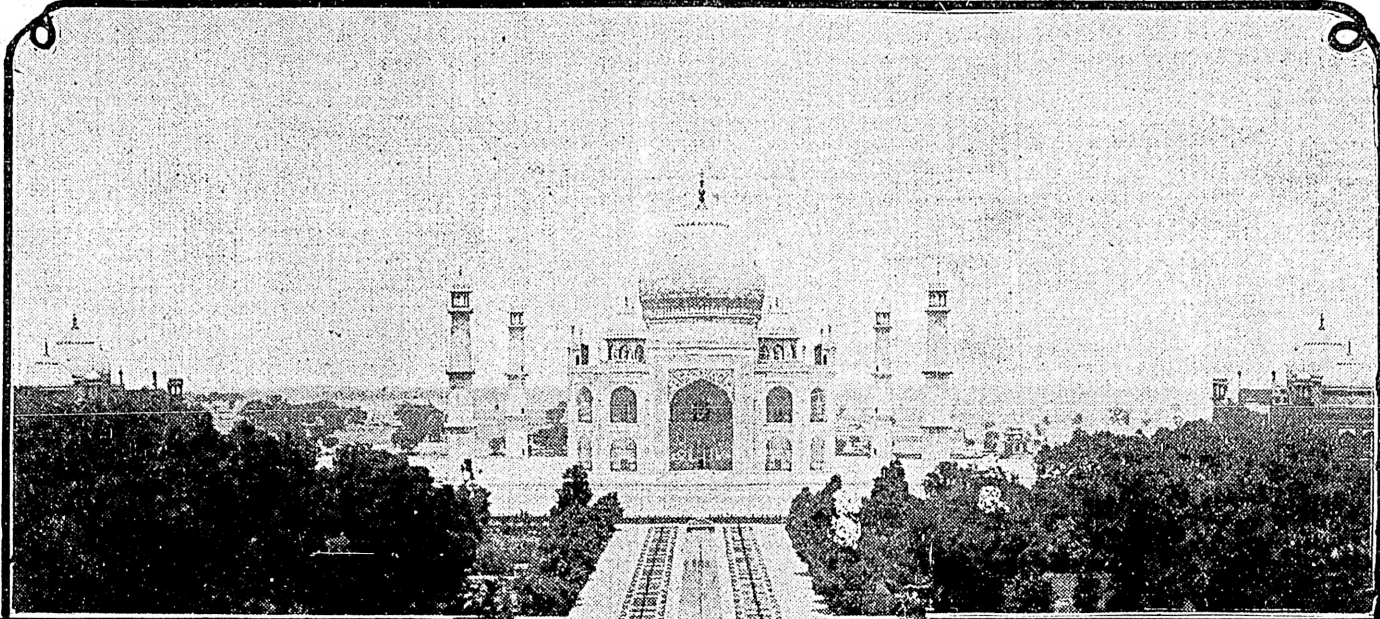
Besides the lavish expenditure on the building, lakhs of rupees were spent in providing the richest of Persian silk carpets, golden lamps and magnificent candlesticks. A sheet of pearls, valued at several lakhs, was

religion from attempting sculpture, as understood in Europe, succeeded in investing their architectural monuments with an extraordinary personal character. There is a wonderful personality in the dignity and greatness of Akbar's tomb; we see the scholar and the polished courtier in Itmad-ud-daulah's. But the Taj carries this idea of personality further than had been attempted in any of the Mogul monuments; it represents in art the highest development towards individualism, the struggle against the restraints of ritualism and dogma, which Akbar initiated in religion.

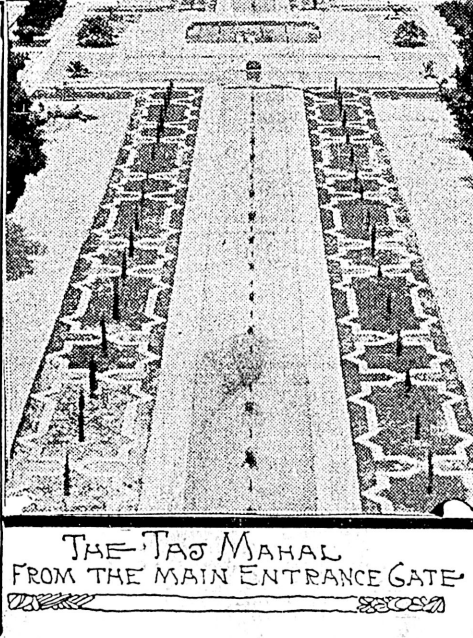
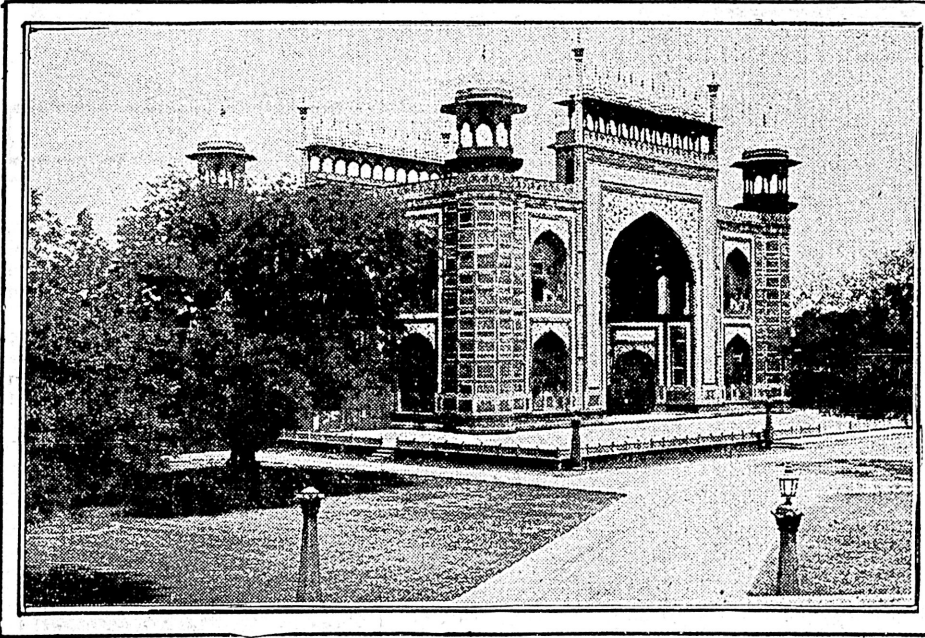
It was the writer's good fortune to see the wonderful sheet of pearls which Mr. Havell refers to, during a flying visit to Baroda in December last, it being now one of the treasures of His Majesty the Gaekwar of Baroda, with the exception of the Nizam of Hyderabad perhaps the richest man in the world.

It has also been the writer's fortune—to see the Taj under many conditions of time and circumstance and surroundings. Fairest and most appealing of all it is when viewed without human companionship, soaring snow-white under the Indian moon, either from across the Jumna or through the gateway frame, as the incomparable terminal of the court of fountains.

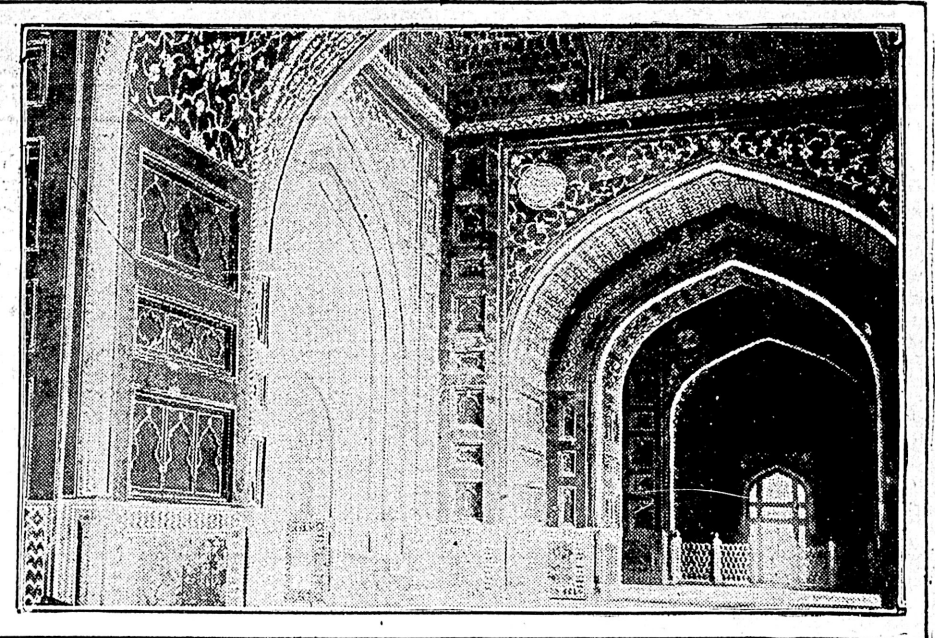
To see the Taj when tourists chatter as they lunch, monopolizing the marble seats that punctuate the avenue of cypresses—to see the Taj when an iconoclastic guide with iron-lunged glibness reels off statistics that are a desecration of the place and subject—to see the Taj when English-whining pedlars pluck at one's coat tails even within the sanctuary to offer souvenir postcards or photographs or models in ivory or plaster, even in confectioner's materials, is quite enough to fill one with sense of shame and full understanding of the



MAIN ENTRANCE GATEWAY OF THE TAJ,
FROM THE APPROACH WITHOUT



THE TAJ MAHAL
FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE GATE



INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE SUPPORTING
MOSQUES OF THE TAJ - THE WALLS AND
CEILINGS IN BLACK MARBLE AND SILVER.
MOHAMMEDAN PULPIT IN BACKGROUND

peoples whose craftsmanship and architectural art eclipse the kindred accomplishments of the western world so utterly and completely that comparisons are grotesque.

Who of the present day, if given the treasures of the world to draw upon, could duplicate the Taj or create a parallel poem in architecture? Where could the workmen be found to erect such an architectural marvel without nail or beam or screw or sound of saw or hammer? Where the mosaic workers, or the master genius to study out all the effects of light, of sound, of cumulative dramatic and pictorial climaxes as contributory factors in his plan?

The peoples of Great Britain and America regard themselves as highly civilized—the man of India as an inferior and a non-progressive. The people of India, on the other hand, regard the people of America or of Britain as gross materialists, whose so-called progress is based on barbaric force and evidenced almost wholly in augmentation of luxuries of food, of raiment, of adornment, of environment and of hoarded wealth. They deny to the white races, who set themselves over the dark, as high mental or spiritual development. They scorn wealth or its purchases as constituents of progressive civilization or of happiness. They claim to have passed the era of flaunting magnificence; while they aver that even in their formative period of dazzling display they did not fail to produce such master-works as the Taj as testimony to their lofty mental and spiritual attainments, far outranking any parallel accomplishments of Europe or of America.

There are those of course who can discover something to disapprove even in the Taj. The burden of their complaint is that the composition is "architectural effeminacy," and straightway they proceed to compare it, disadvantageously, upon this text, with the Parthenon and other classical buildings. Surely, however, the very effeminacy complained of is a crowning triumph, since the Taj is designed not only as the tomb and monument of a great Sultana, but also as symbolic of womanly grace and charm. Were it not feminine it would miss its purpose.

How to describe the Taj?

The task has been essayed by countless pens as centuries have passed. Yet none has been quite successful. Perhaps the best description in the English is that of Sir Edwin Arnold, although a Persian poet is said to have more accurately caught the mystic spirituality which invests the Taj and its associa-

For informative detail as to the construction of the Taj one may go to a dozen recognized authorities among the Anglo-Indian writers, Mr. E. B. Havell, A. R. C. A., of Calcutta, having brought to bear a genuine affection in writing of this as other masterpieces of Indian architecture. He has so excellently compressed much interesting information that the liberty is taken of here quoting his chapters on the building of the Taj and the intention of the Taj in a just issued book exclusively devoted to Agra and its environs. As to the building of the wonderful mausoleum he says:

It was one of those intervals in history when the whole genius of a people is concentrated on great architectural works, and art becomes an epitome of the age. For the Taj was not the creation of a single master-mind, but the consummation of a great art epoch. Since the time of Akbar the best architects, artists, and art workmen of India, Persia, Arabia, and Central Asia had been attracted to the Mogul court. All the resources of a great empire were at their disposal, for Shah Jehan desired that this monument of his grief should be one of the wonders of the world. The sad circumstances which attended the early death of the devoted wife who had greatly endeared herself to the people might well inspire all his

many of the most celebrated buildings of the world were shown and discussed. It is even believed that one Geronimo Verroneo, an Italian who was then in the Mogul service, submitted designs for Shah Jehan's inspection, a fact which has led many writers into the error of supposing that the Taj, as completed, was actually designed by him. The design eventually accepted was by Ustad Isa, who is stated in one account to have been a Byzantine Turk and in another a native of Shiraz, in Persia.

The master builders came from many parts; the chief masons from Baghdad, Delhi, and Multan; the dome builders from Asiatic Turkey and from Samarkand; the mosaic workers from Kanauj and from Baghdad; the principal calligraphist for the inscriptions from Shiraz. Every part of India and Central Asia contributed the materials; Jaipur, the marble; Fatehpur Sikri, the red sandstone; the Punjab, jasper; China, the jade and crystal; Tibet, turquoise; Ceylon, lapis lazuli and sapphires; Arabia, coral and cornelian; Panna in Bundelkhand, diamonds; Persia, onyx and amethyst. Twenty thousand men were employed in the construction, which took seventeen years to complete, as regards only the Taj itself. The sarcophagus was originally enclosed by a fence or screen of gold studded with gems. This was removed in 1642, and replaced by the

made to cover the sarcophagus. This was carried off by the Amir Husein Ali Khan in 1720, as part of his share of the spoil of Agra.

It is said that Shah Jehan had intended to construct a mausoleum for himself opposite to the Taj, on the other side of the Jumna, and to connect the two by a great bridge. The project was interrupted and never completed, owing to the usurpation of Aurangzib, shortly after the foundations were laid.

The Taj has been the subject of numberless critical essays, but many of them have missed the mark entirely because the writers have not been sufficiently conversant with the spirit of Eastern artistic thought. All comparisons with the Parthenon or other classic buildings are useless. One cannot compare Homer with the Mahabharata, or Kalidas with Euripides. The Parthenon was a temple for Pallas Athene, an exquisite casket to contain the jewel. The Taj is the jewel—the ideal itself. Indian architecture is in much closer affinity to the great conceptions of the Gothic builders than it is to anything of classic or renaissance construction. The Gothic cathedral, with its sculptured arches and its spires pointing heavenwards, is a symbol, as most Eastern buildings are symbols. The Mogul artists, being prevented by the precepts of the Muhammadan

basis of native opinion concerning western "civilization."

The last time I was there the English-speaking guide within the shrine gave me a faded rosebud which had fallen from the tomb, where every morning through these scores of years the natives, still loving Mumtaz Mahal, have strewn a wealth of blossoms.

I put the flower in my pocket book—poor bruised and faded souvenir of remembrance.

And I gave the guide a rupee after he had noisily ushered me through the octagonal gallery known as Shah Jehan's promenade.

As I went out into the brilliant sunshine some unlucky impulse led me to step again to the sandalwood doorway for a silent farewell to the illustrious dead.

The Christianized guides were shaking dice for the rupee, squatted on the floor of the stately tomb, at their feet their smoky official lanterns, fed with Standard Oil.

Poor Shah Jehan and beautiful Mumtaz Mahal! May you sleep well!

THE BIRTH OF NATIONS

(Continued from Page Four)

of the chase. These two peoples seem to have been less than barbarians and to have come rather under the heading of savages, for war and bloodshed were their chief delights and their religion consisted of a sort of demon-worship.

It was to aid them against the inroads of the Picts and Scots that the Britons called to their assistance the Saxons, a Teutonic tribe, and famous for their skill and valor in war. After many battles the people of the north were driven back within the confines of their own land.

During the ninth century the race of Picts seems to have entirely disappeared. The two great northern tribes went to war with one another, and peace was only established after the two nations had become one under the first king of all Scotland, Kenneth Macalpine. Ancient history and tradition tell us that when Kenneth who was formerly king of the Scots only had subdued the Picts under their king Wrad, he caused to be killed every man, woman and child of the Pictish race. It seems hard to believe that any monarch, barbarous or civilized, would consent to such wholesale slaughter, but from the time of Kenneth's victory over Wrad, no more is spoken in Scottish history of the once mighty tribe of Picts and all trace of their very language is utterly lost.

AN AXE TO GRIND

When I was a little boy, says Benjamin Franklin, I remember, one cold winter morning I was accosted by a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder. "My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?" "Yes, sir," said I. "You are a fine little fellow," said he; "will you let me grind my axe on it?" Pleased with the compliment of "fine little fellow," "Oh, yes, sir," I answered; "it is down in the shop."

"And will you, my man," said he, "patting me on the head, 'get me a little hot water?' How could I refuse? I ran and soon brought a kettleful. 'I am sure,' continued he, 'you are one of the finest lads that ever I have seen; will you just turn a few minutes for me?'"

"Pleased with the flattery, I went to work; and I toiled and tugged till I was almost tired to death. The school bell ran, and I could not get away; my hands were blistered, and the axe was not half-ground."

At length, however, it was sharpened; and the man turned to me with "Now, you little

rascal, you've played truant; be off to school, or you'll rue it!"

"Alas!" thought I, "it is hard enough to turn a grindstone, but now to be called a little rascal is too much." It sank deep into my mind, and often have I thought of it since. When I see a merchant over-polite to his customers, methinks, "That man has an axe to grind."

THE PICTURE SPOILT

"My darling," said a fond mother, who believed in appealing to children's tender feelings instead of punishing them, "if you are so naughty you will grieve mamma so that she will get ill and have to lie in bed in a dark room and take nasty medicine; and then she may die and have to be taken out to the cemetery and be buried, and you—"

The child had become more solemn, but an angelic smile overspread his face at his mother's last words, and, throwing his arms about her neck, he exclaimed—"Oh, mamma, and may I sit beside the coachman?"

FOR THE WINNER'S BENEFIT.

A Lancashire commercial traveller made a trip to Scotland, and in Aberdeen was asked by a prospective buyer to subscribe to the prize fund for the local golf tournament. He parted with five shillings, and as he was interested in golf, he remarked that he would like to be kept informed of the progress of the tournament, so that he could look out for the result. "Oh," said the customer, as he picked up the five shillings and placed it securely in his pocket, "ye needna dae that. The tournament was held last Saturday." This was rather a staggerer for the latest contributor to the prize fund, but he retained curiosity enough to inquire who had proved the happy winner. The guileless solicitor for subscriptions was undaunted, however. "The winner?" he said, coyly; "oh, just maeel!"

Lawyer—"You say you left home on the 10th?" Witness—"Yes, sir." "And came back on the 25th?" "Yes, sir." "What were you doing in the interim?" "Never was in such a place."

Flowers at the A-Y-P-E

BY
F. JACOBS



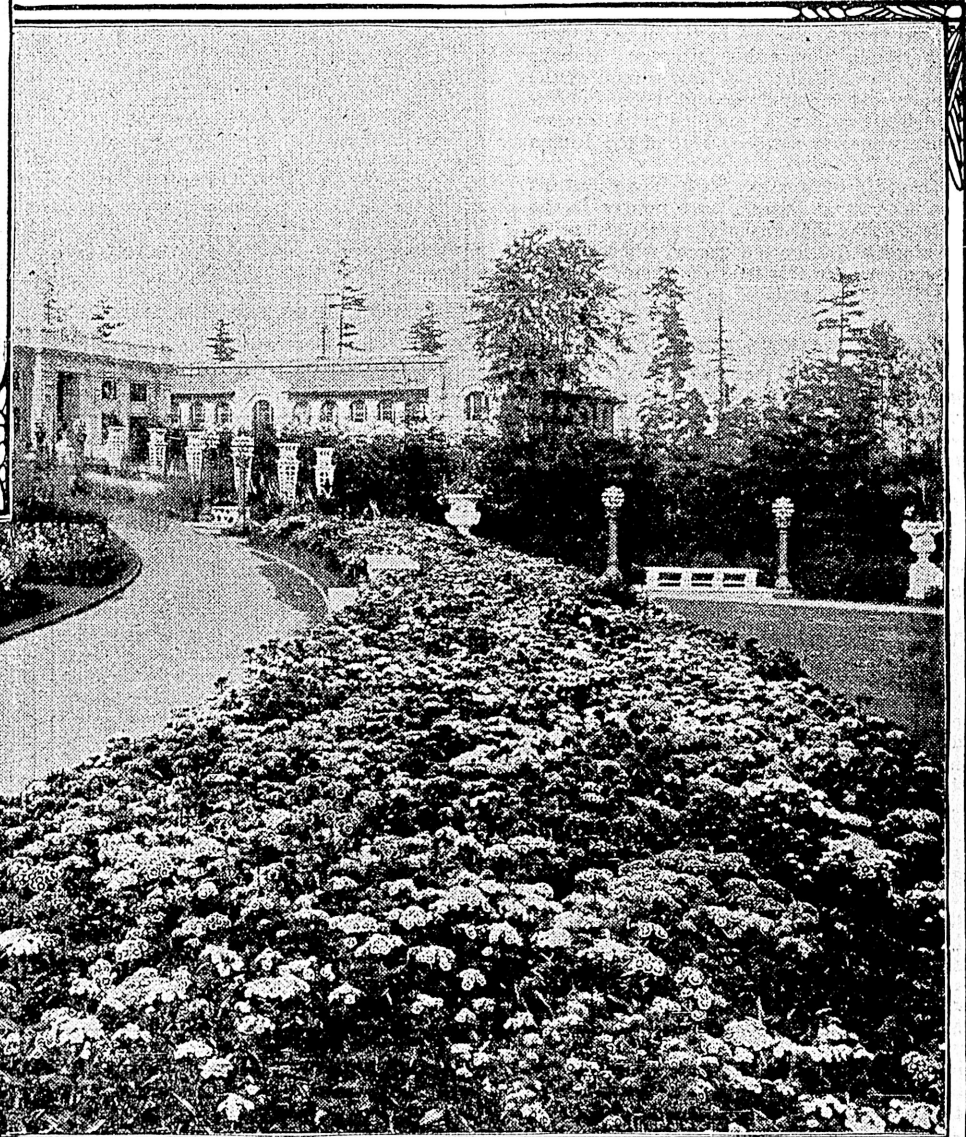
walk against the United States Government main building, there is first a background of delphiniums, foxgloves and rhododendrons, then poppies of many tints, with yellow coreopsis and pansies scattered through them, and then beds of pansies, as in the photograph reproduced.

At the top of the Court of Honor, close under the pergola of the United States Government main building, hybrid rhododendrons from Pennsylvania bloomed for a while, but the season for these flowers has passed. Surrounding the Alaska Monument is a broad circle of the yellow calceolaria (cal. rugosa), so familiar to flower lovers of Victoria as well as elsewhere. This is in three sections, each seven to eight feet wide and probably sixty feet on the outer border of each section. These three beds of golden yellow are conspicuous, the more so as they are surrounded by paved walks the dullness of which heightens the

pleasurable effect produced by these broad bands of gold.

From the monument Chandelar Avenue runs northeasterly, between the main Government and Hawaii buildings, and along this avenue there are masses of white candytuft, canterbury bells, sweet williams (filling a space 80 feet long), and pansies, chiefly white (this mass being 12 feet wide by 80 feet long), bordered at the back by rhododendrons and foxgloves with a big bed of white and yellow annual chrysanthemums beyond; but there are superior attractions in the Cascade Court and below, calling for notice.

The long sloping beds, crowded with poppies of all tints from the palest pink to deepest crimson (a gardener said they are ambrosium poppies), bordered at the foot of the slope with pansies, surrounding the Cascades, give a nature picture in color that cannot easily be imagined, but must be seen to be ad-



SWEET WILLIAMS GALORE

PANSY
BEDS
AROUND
GEYSER
BASIN



A BED OF YELLOW AND WHITE PANSIES



FORMAL
GARDENS

It was Sunday morning, clear and bright in the July summer sunshine. The A-Y-P-E Exposition grounds were as yet without many visitors, though outdoor guards, attendants in charge of exhibits in the various buildings, gardeners and others at work tending the flowers or clearing up about the paved walks and avenues, together were in more than sufficient numbers to show that the big fair grounds and buildings were by no means deserted for the time being. I had gone out early, in order to spend an hour or two amid surroundings of much beauty and attractiveness before there should be many people around to disturb the serenity or distract the attention of the whilom idler, seeking quiet and calmness after a busy week.

Proceeding from the "Court of Honor" down "Cascade Court" to the balustrade just below the "Geyser Basin," a seat was found from which to view the landscape. Looking down "Rainier Vista" and beyond the scene is one of great beauty, and, if the atmosphere be clear enough for Mount Rainier to be seen, of grandeur. Probably the claim of the Exposition Publicity Department that this is "The World's Most Beautiful Exposition," is well grounded; I am not qualified to express an opinion, not having seen other and bigger expositions, but there need be no hesitation in affirming that the site of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is one of great natural beauty, and that landscape artists and gardeners have done much to add a wealth of bloom, brilliancy and even gorgeousness, by providing floral effects that are most assuredly one of the distinctly attractive features of this "most beautiful" exposition.

In one of the published pamphlets it is stated that: "The Cascades and Geyser Basin form the centre of the general decorative scheme. Surrounding both of them are sunken gardens that will be rich in bloom for the whole exposition period. Beyond them there are the formal gardens and lawns, the vista on the grounds ending in groves of native evergreens. Above these in the distance stands the highest mountain in the United States—Rainier—eighty miles away, but so outlined against the clear blue sky of the Pacific coast as to seem much nearer. Mount Rainier is south of the exposition grounds, to the north-east are the Selkirk mountains, and to the west the snow-capped heads of the Olympics make a rugged outline against the sky. Mount Baker, another magnificent peak, is plainly visible from the grounds in a northeasterly direction. In the immediate foreground are Lakes Washington and Union, on the shores of which the exposition is being held."

There are besides Rainier Vista, two others, namely, Washington and Union vistas, these at acute angles to Rainier, with Geyser Basin as a common vertex. On Rainier, though the landscape artist's attention has been largely concentrated, with results but indifferently indicated in the accompanying reproduction of a photograph of the view from the balustrade below Geyser Basin. In passing, it may be mentioned that this illustration by no means fairly represents the appearance of the flowers in the formal beds as they are today, for since the photograph was taken there has been much growth, so that the formality of so many straight lines of the beds is to a considerable extent relieved by an abundance of bloom and foliage not shown in the picture.

For the benefit of the Colonist readers who shall hereafter visit the exposition, as well as for general information, something like sequence will be attempted in the follow-

ing notes, taking as a base the order in which the flowers and shrubs are seen by the visitor entering the grounds by the main gates, proceeding thence direct to the Court of Honor, and from there down the Cascade Court, around the Arctic Circle (in which is Geyser Basin) and thence to the Formal Gardens, in the foreground of Rainier Vista. As repeated mention will be made of "banks" of flowers it may be well to here state that in grading the walks and avenues, numerous cuts had to be made, so that many banks occur, and these have been profusely beautified by flowers, generally in masses of one kind or another, thereby producing in most instances a striking effect.

From the main entrance to the exposition the ground rises to the head of the Court of Honor. Crossing the main avenue—the lower and broad part of which has been named "Puget Plaza," and the upper "Olympic Place"—is "Alaska Avenue," commencing at the fenced enclosure of the University of Washington, about 300 yards to the left or northward, and running into the amusement section, known as the "Pay Streak" below "Klondike Circle," to the right or southward. Up the centre of Puget Plaza, with a broad paved walk on either side, is a close-mown grassy enclosure about 60 by 200 feet, with, immediately opposite the entrance gates, a colossal statue of Washington. Large urns or vases, mounted on high pedestals, and containing palms surrounded at the base by pale pink ivy-leaf geraniums, and blue lobelias, together with French electroliers, adorn the sides of this verdant grass plat, while bay trees and hydrangeas are at short intervals between the sides and centre. On the immediate left of the gates. The graded bank on the lower side of the broad stairs leading to the Administration building, there is a mass of white-flowered zonal geraniums; on the upper side pink geraniums—from pale to rose—cover a curving bank; and thence about 30 yards, up to Alaska Avenue, scarlet geraniums are massed on both sides of the plaza, the blaze of bright color immediately attracting the notice of the visitor entering the grounds. From the top of Alaska Avenue, 100 paces down to the intersection with the head of the plaza, and thence from its lower side down 130 paces, to Klondike Circle, the banks on both sides of this avenue are thickly planted with white marguerites, making an extended mass of white affording a strong but pleasing contrast to the vivid scarlet hue the eye has just turned from. Above the marguerites are seen a few cactus dahlias—the official flower of the Exposition, but now coming into bloom—these being crimson.

Leaving Puget Plaza and proceeding up Olympic Place, there is on the left hand side an entrance to the U. S. Government main building, and on the other, one to the Alaska building. To the left of the steps up to the former there are beds of pansies and bright-hued phlox, while to the right of the Alaska building side-entrance are pink geraniums. A low hedge of crimson and scarlet and white fuchsias, two to four feet in height, sets off the top of the big bed of white marguerites, and, relieving the green of the grass between the top of the bank and the building, are pansies, petunias, phlox, and other flowers. It should have been mentioned earlier that two segments of the bank surrounding Klondike Circle are planted in many-colored dwarf sweet peas (which favorite flower, strange to say, has been but little used to decorate the Exposition grounds), and in the other direc-

tion, at the top of Alaska Avenue, phlox drummondii has been massed, with pretty effect. Reverting to Olympic Place—it is on the level ground between the Alaska building and the top of the bank, (which here tapers to level) on the right of this walk, the beautiful masses of pansies, partly shown in the accompanying illustration (only partly, since the violet-colored flowers behind the yellow and white are scarcely noticeable in the photograph), compel the admiration of all who see them. Yet beautiful as they undoubtedly are, they may not be compared with the very much bigger masses of similar flowers surrounding Geyser Basin and which will be described presently. On the opposite side of this main

equately appreciated. Simply poppies; and yet the effect produced is more beautiful than with much more pretentious plants and flowers. But even this lovely scene, in the opinion of many visitors, does not show to better advantage than that of the striking and most unusual display of pansies filling the large beds around the Geyser Basin, just below.

First, though, the parterres lying between the Cascades and the buildings on both sides of this court will have notice. There are several on each side, and, generally, they are arranged as follows: Against the buildings are rhododendrons, with white pansies in front. These beds are separated by walks from beds of Japanese iris, some white and others blue. Then, surrounded by close-cut grass, are long beds in which are small, geometric designs in dark blue lobelia set in red-gold alternanthera and relieved by circles filled with pale pink or red fibrous-rooted begonia.

It is difficult to adequately convey in words an idea of the simple yet striking beauty of the myriads of pansies surrounding the Geyser Basin. When the photograph of the view, "Looking up the Court of Honor," was taken the pansies (the seed of which was imported from England) had only commenced to bloom; now they form a thick carpet of color, quite filling the broad space between the shrubs immediately under the balustrading down to the narrow ribbon of turf bordering the lower walk

around the basin. The big circle is subdivided into four sections, portions of two of which are shown in the photograph here reproduced. These pansy beds are about 14 feet in width, and the pansies fill nearly the whole space. Against the balustrade are paeonies, perennial phlox, poppies, etc. For a width of about a foot the circle of pansies is yellow, then four feet of white, a central band of two to three feet of yellow, and then white and yellow, as before. Running through the golden central band is a chain of violet pansies, in links four or five feet in length, charmingly relieving the sameness of the yellow. The mass of pale color, the perfume-filled air, the formal bay trees outside the balustrade, and the sparkling waters of the basin, kept moving by the spouting of the geyser fountain, together constitute a scene and produce an effect novel in its simple beauty, yet so appealing to the artistic sense, as to make an impression not likely to be soon forgotten.

Now let us turn to the "Formal Gardens," as they have been officially designated. These, as has already been said, present a very different—and much more pleasing—appearance today than at the time the photograph was taken. They are full of bloom—of poppies in great variety of tint, blue and pink, canterbury bells, masses of yellow and white coreopsis and annual chrysanthemums, and clumps of heliotrope, lilies, hybrid petunias,

yellow calceolarias, pansies, and other favorite flowers. The chief feature, looking towards the buildings, though, is the bank of climbing roses immediately below the balustrade—crimson rambler and pink Dorothy Perkins—blooming in great profusion.

The picture of the view looking towards the south entrance to the grounds, may serve to give an idea of how the gardens are lighted up at night—by numbers of French electroliers, each with its cluster of 50 or 60 incandescent electric lights, with opaque globes—and of the use made of large vases to hold palms and other decorative plants. To right and left are beautiful rose gardens, but the Colonist artist having decided that the photograph of one of these will not reproduce "worth a cent," its assistance in conveying an idea of the beauty of this feature has reluctantly to be foregone. Behind the electroliers, on the right, may be seen a long row of perennial phlox, just coming into abundant bloom. The banks on either side of the walk down the subway under the railway bridge were a mass of blue lupins and yellow coreopsis, but the season for the former is over, so they are not now to be seen. Bordering the walk separating the formal beds from the lawn below, the latter being at a lower level, is the mass of sweet williams, which, perhaps more than any other floral feature of the exposition, appeals to crowds of visitors.

Just try to think of it—sweet williams of every color in which we have been accustomed to see these favorite old flowers massed together in a bed about 10 feet wide and 150 feet long. Small wonder that visitors throng to see so unaccustomed a sight. To the flower lover it is one of the chief outdoor attractions of the exposition. Early in July it was at its best, and almost universal was the praise accorded the superintendent of planting for this especial pleasure accorded to many to whom the sight of the dear old flower in such profusion brought back memories of youth and even childhood.

There is much more in the floral department worthy of extended notice, but space restrictions prevent this being given now. Just a few hurried notes will be added. There are other beautiful results produced elsewhere, notably a large circular bed of tuberous-rooted begonias at Union Circle, west of the Japanese building, in which a handsome effect is produced by massing a large number of the big single flowers with their brilliant and varied colors. Also, effective, though not nearly so brilliant, is the bed of "mid-day flowers" (mesembryanthemum) adorning Rainier Circle, midway between the Canadian and Japanese buildings. Of course, there are many other floral beauties, but enough has been written to convey an idea of the signal success that has attended the efforts in this

connection of J. F. Dawson, exposition landscape architect, and H. J. Kochler, superintendent of planting.

A word to those who purpose visiting the exposition. If you wish to see the flowers to best advantage, go out early; the gates are opened each morning at eight o'clock, though the buildings may not be entered until an hour later. There, before a crowd assembles, or the bawling of the Pay Streak touters is heard to distract the thoughts, will probably come a sympathetic feeling with the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," who wrote: "The garden is the place I go to for refuge and shelter, not the house. In the house are duties and annoyances . . . ; but out there blessings crowd round me at every step—it is there that I am sorry for the unkindness in me, for those selfish thoughts that are so much worse than they feel; it is there that all my sins and silliness are forgiven, there that I feel protected and at home, and every flower and weed is a friend and every tree a lover. When I have been vexed I run out to them for comfort, and when I have been angry without just cause, it is there that I find absolution. Did ever a woman have so many friends? and always the same, always ready to welcome me and fill me with cheerful thoughts. Happy children of a common Father, why should I, their own sister, be less content and joyous than they?"

Russian Suffragettes

A Russian girl student sends the views of the Russian scientist, Elias Metchnikoff, concerning the burning question of Suffragettes. Elias Metchnikoff's reputation, she says, stands unchallenged. The occasion on which he expressed the following views was at the close of the Naturalists' Congress at St. Petersburg.

Elias Metchnikoff was surrounded by women doctors and asked to express his opinion on the feminist movement. At first the successor of the great Louis Pasteur tried diplomatically to evade this delicate topic, and for some time resisted the challenge, excusing himself by saying, "You know I am no politician, and fear to discuss such matters." However, the learned ladies insisted, and at last the scientist gave way. Very well, he said, smiling, but only on condition that you are tolerant—sympathize with my endeavor, and above all, do not interrupt.

Silence reigned and Metchnikoff began: Let us commence with the fundamental argument of the Suffragettes. They say woman is inferior to man in some respects only because long centuries of enslavement have killed her abilities. Man, with the cruel hand of a brutal slaveowner, has forbidden her all higher intellectual occupation—and, by unnatural means, has succeeded in making woman merely a puppet for his diversion. In consequence, her mind has been atrophied, her capabilities have been blunted, and her talents have suffered. This the Suffragettes affirm and conclude that if woman is given the opportunity of working and participating in social and intellectual life, she will develop her slumbering abilities—will overtake, and perhaps surpass her immemorial enslaver—man.

Where Women Might Have Excelled.

Very well, continued Metchnikoff, so far we have followed the Suffragettes, and in the first place let us agree with their assertion that for these reasons woman cannot keep abreast with man in some professions, while from others she is entirely excluded, therefore, she cannot achieve excellence. Nevertheless, there are some spheres that have always been open to her.

For example, take music. The study of this art has never been interdicted for woman by her brutal slaveowner. On the contrary, he has always encouraged, in the person of his daughter, his fiancée, or his wife an interest in this exalting occupation by every means in his power. And the result? Has there been even one woman who has proved herself the equal to any one of the numerous maestri of the art, or has had her name handed down from generation to generation along with their names? I beg of you, ladies, consider, and if you remember one such name, give it.

An uncomfortable pause followed these words. The disconcerted ladies looked abashed and constrained.

Professor Metchnikoff continued. The participation of women in painting has also shown no particularly results. What brutal slaveowner at any time or place forbade women to beautify canvas with satisfying hues or to create masterpieces? Just as in the case of music, we find that men favored and encouraged women in the art. And the result? In the roll of great artists where are the women? Where are the Raphaels, Leonardos, Rubenses? I beg of you, ladies, consider, and if you remember one such name, give it.

Again an uncomfortable pause followed, and again the ladies looked abashed.

And in sculpture, continues Metchnikoff, no one has ever prevented women from taking up this branch of art, but where is the Phidias, Michael Angelo, Antokolsky? Where are their ordinary skilful artists?

Superiority of Men Cooks.

But why do I take for example the fine arts? They are not within the reach of most women, a fact which, to a certain extent, exonerates them. Let us consider that branch of work which has always been acknowledged

her dominion. I speak of the culinary art, of the preparation and cooking of food. Say what you will, man has never excluded woman from this kind of work; he has never forced her to do it, as the present day Suffragettes are wont to complain. "Cook, feed the brute," is eternally dinned into their ears. Under such circumstances, it would seem woman should have reached a high standard in this art. And the actual result? If I want a good dinner I must have recourse to a chef. The effect of these words were extraordinary. The abashed listeners looked round helplessly but found no words with which to answer.

I do not want to enforce conclusions, continued Metchnikoff; I do not even want to touch on anatomy; I do not bring under consideration the hypothesis of a different construction of the female brain; I only desire to communicate my observations to you, and in a way not to bring down your displeasure on me. And Professor Metchnikoff turned away deprecatingly.

Some men doctors being present during the conversation, their women colleagues turned to one of them and said: "Why are you silent? Why do you not answer them? Discuss it. We cannot leave it like this."

Professor Metchnikoff turned round. The final chord is more characteristic than all the rest of the music. He exclaimed, "Now, you have really shown yourselves in your true colors. Even to advocate your cause you call in the help of man."

A general laugh followed, and with good-natured amusement the listeners left the lecture hall.

THE FAMOUS STRASBURG CLOCK

Mr. Richard B. Smith, an Australian, claims to be the first and only person who has ever made a model of the famous Strasburg clock. "I claim," he says, "to have gone further than Mr. Schwilgue, the clockmaker who made the mechanism of the present clock in Strasburg, which was constructed between the years 1838 and 1842. Mr. Schwilgue made the mechanism only; he had the assistance of the leading astronomers in Europe at that time, also the old clock to guide him. I not only made all the mechanism of my model but also built the case, and had no astronomers to assist me in the construction of the astronomical mechanism."

Eye-Gouging Story Untrue

"The first Strasburg clock was made in 1352. It has been stated that the man who built this clock had his eyes gouged out after he completed his work, so that he would not make a similar clock for another nation. This is not true. While I was constructing my model I came across a very old book in the library of the School of Arts at Sydney, which gave what is supposed to be the true history of the original clock of Strasburg. It states that in 1352 an unknown man called one morning on Bishop Berthold, at the Strasburg Cathedral, and told him that he would make a clock for him the like of which the world had never seen before. The Bishop asked him to show him his plans. The stranger did so. After the Bishop had gone over them he agreed to provide the necessary money to have the clock built for his church, on condition that the clockmaker was not to leave the church until the clock was completed. This the stranger agreed to. The Bishop also requested that when he had finished the clock he should never make a similar one for any other institution. The clockmaker agreed to this also. The Bishop set him to work on his task. After he had worked on the clock for several years he went blind."

"It has been stated that a working model of this clock has been exhibited in the United States some years ago. It is quite true a model of this clock has been exhibited in America; in fact, all over the world. I saw the same one many years ago exhibited in Sydney, N. S. W., and I believe this very same clock can be seen today in the vestibule of the Grand Opera House in New York. This model (if it is the same one) cannot be called

a working model of the famous clock, because it is composed of a number of small pieces of mechanism, each piece being driven by a separate mainspring, which remains idle until such time as the attendant or lecturer pulls a string and allows each piece of mechanism to run, in order to illustrate to the spectators in a few minutes what it takes the Strasburg clock years to perform. Each piece of mechanism is separate from the main clock, which indicates the time. Therefore it cannot be called a working model."

When he was twenty-four years of age, Mr. Smith left his bench, where he made £20 a week as a watchmaker, and devoted several years of day and night work to the production of an actual working model of the famous Strasburg clock. This was afterwards purchased by the Australian government, and is still on exhibition in Sydney.

A Clockmaker's Dream

Later in life Mr. Smith designed what was to have been known as the Australian Federation clock. It would have cost a fabulous sum, and the intention was to exhibit it at the Chicago World's Fair, but before the appropriation was made to build it, the Labor party went into power in Australia, so the clock was never built.

A comet dial would show the time for appearance and disappearance and reappearance of comets. A dial was designed to show the motion of planets from Mercury, which operates in 87 days, to Neptune, which takes 164 days. The chief planets were to have dials containing all of their respective satellites. There was to be a tidal dial, a celestial and a terrestrial globe, a solar time dial, and a sphere containing the faces of the moon. Each hour of the day and night certain members of first federation were to rise, and through the employment of the phonographs they were to repeat passages from their original speeches.

This was the clockmaker's dream, but it has not yet come to pass, and he is now employing his time with a very interesting new idea in phonographs.

If the Sun Shone at Night

When the carpenters began work on the house in which "Square" Johnson's married daughter was to live, they were much tried by the constant presence and lavish advice of the "Square's" son-in-law. "He's a scatterwit if ever I saw one," said John Dixon, head carpenter, to his wife one night. "What do you suppose he told us today?"

"You'd better go on with your story," said Mrs. Dixon, who was rolling out biscuit dough, and had no time to waste on speculation.

"Well, he told us about a fire that got started in a house somewhere out West last month," said John Dixon, speaking more complacently as he looked at the dough and saw it taking shape for the oven.

"He must sit up nights to read the papers, that man. And says he, 'The men that were working on the house left some shavings on a window-sill, where the sunlight came through a bull's-eye pane just such as I have in my front door, and it set fire to the shavings in no time.'"

"Did the house burn down?" I asked him, knowing well it didn't, for nothing ever happens in his stories.

"No," he said, "it didn't, for the men were there; but if that thing had happened in the middle of the night, you just think how 't would have been. Nothing would have saved that building," says he, "and more than likely the barns and outbuildings would have gone, too!"

TIPS FOR THE PARSON.

The minister was hurrying to the station, when the village scapegrace stopped him. "If ye'll gie me hauf-a-crown," he said in a wheedling tone, "I've some information that might be verra usefu' tae ye." The minister replied—"I have no time to listen to your story." "Eh, but, sir, ye'll be verra sorry if e' dinna get this hint frae me." "Oh, well, here's a shilling; now, what is it?" "Minister, I'll tell ye, though it's too cheap for a shilling. If ye're ever pit in the toon jail try and get the second cell on the left han' side. It's the maist comfortable cell, for I've tried them all!"

Result of Manouevres

Dispatches received at Dover from a correspondent with the Atlantic Fleet give the first details from an inside source of the clever strategy by which, as he describes it, Admirals Curzon-Howe and Prince Louis of Battenberg "achieved the impossible." The Blue (enemy's) fleet had as its principal vessels the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets. The correspondent says:—Our scouts and destroyers left Oban on Tuesday, the day war was declared. The orders for the hostile squadrons were to put to sea late on Thursday night. We actually left at eleven that night, proceeding with all lights out and with every precaution, as in war time. The following day we learned that our plan of campaign was to endeavor to join up with the White Fleet, as we were not sufficiently strong ourselves to give battle to Red (defending) Fleet. The strength of the fleets was:—Red, 24 battleships, including four Dreadnoughts and eight King Edwards; Blue, 11 battleships, principally Formidables and Duncans; White Fleet, four battleships, to count as eight for manœuvre purposes.

In Great Peril

We were told that we were expected to join the White Fleet somewhere on the south coast of England. Our (Blue) fleet was given the choice of three routes to effect this junction—viz., right down the west coast, or north through the Pentland Firth, or around the west coast of Ireland. Our scouts and destroyers brought information that the enemy had almost surrounded us by a half circle, and it was almost impossible to effect the junction with White, but the impossible happened, owing to the smart strategy of our admirals. After leaving Loch Lorne, we at first headed a little north, and then went full speed direct west, with the object of getting to the west of Ireland. All through that night we were running with decks cleared for action, and every man at his post, not a light showing anywhere. The conditions were as realistic as anyone could wish for. In fact, for three nights this was continued, no one turning in, but the men just snatching a little sleep as they could.

After the first night, what was our delight to find that we had escaped with a twenty miles' lead. It might be said, Why did not the Dreadnoughts catch us? But for manœuvre purposes all the ships were reckoned of the same value, only speed to count. The Red commander was, to a great extent, tied by the speed of his eight Majesties, as the King Edwards, which had to come from the Orkneys, were some distance behind us. Our battleships were nearly all about eighteen knots, and the King Edwards would be about nineteen. I may say that previous to leaving Oban we had by secret wireless code made arrangements with the White Fleet for the rendezvous at which they were to join us, they having come down from the North Sea.

From the time the Reds sighted us a stern chase began, and the four Dreadnoughts with their superior speed tried hard to head us and engage us so as, if possible, to delay our fleet and allow their slower ships to creep up. The tactics were smart, but our admirals were not having any, knowing full well the consequence. There was a serious accident on the flagship Prince of Wales during this hard chase, one of the boiler tubes bursting and severely scalding three stokers, one man, named Egerton, dying. There had been haze on Friday, and this developed into a thick fog that night. But we kept going at full speed, and occasionally changing course in order to deceive the following fleet.

Losses and Captures

During the chase we lost the battleship Triumph, which was the last ship of the line, and got into the range of two of the Red battleships, consequently being taken a prisoner. But we more than equalled her loss later, when the fog broke, and the only ship in sight was the new Dreadnought, Bellerophon, which we captured. We captured several second-class cruisers and scouts and torpedo destroyers, losing some as well, but, on the whole, putting more of the Red ships out of action

than we lost. On Saturday night we had the pleasure of joining up with our reinforcing White Fleet, thus gaining the first object of our campaign. Right through the three days and nights every officer and man had done his level best, and if it had been in real warfare, no one could have been keener on his work, nor could there have been more delight shown at the joining up of the forces. The junction was made on the southwest of Ireland. The Reds now turned from the Irish coast, and we became the pursuers, as being the strongest fleet at that time. The chase continued till six o'clock on Sunday morning. When the two great fleets were in position for battle it was a magnificent sight. The Reds had twenty-two battleships, and we had eighteen, whilst the Cruiser Squadron were also in action. The battle raged for over an hour, the roaring of the big guns being incessant. Everyone worked with the greatest vigor and energy. In fact, it was the real thing without the bloodshed. When the signal came for cessation, it was notified that the Admiralty will decide who are winners, so that it must have been considered a close fight. We had now come to the Shannon, and the Mediterranean Fleets are proceeding to give leave.

Could Not Cheat Him

"It's funny how afraid rich men are of being cheated," reflected Mr. Bates, "especially when they get out in the country. Now, last fall one of the fur-lined overcoat kind came up here. He snipped off his words as if they'd been coupons, and though he'd come up here for rest, he seemed to think somebody'd charge him extry for it if he mentioned the fact."

"Well, the Bassett place up on Rich Hill was for sale, and he took a fancy to it—looked just like the house where he was born, he said. 'But don't you let it out,' he says to me. 'They'll be asking some fancy price for it if they know I want it.'"

"Well, I drove him up there after he'd made up his mind, and we found Isaac Bassett out in the yard."

"I hear this place is for sale. How much?" says Mr. Millionaire.

"Isaac opened his mouth, but that was as far as he got."

"I'll give you nine hundred and fifty dollars for it; not a cent more," said Mr. Millionaire, slam-bang.

"I ain't mean," he says, after he'd made out a check and we'd started off, "nor clost, but I won't be done," says he, "jest because I've made my pile."

"I didn't tell him," chuckled Mr. Bates, "that he'd done himself."

"Had he?" questioned Mr. Bates' companion.

"Sure!" said Mr. Bates. "The farm was put up for sale for the taxes, and all they asked was six hundred and fifty dollars. And I've heard that Isaac had privately offered it for six hundred dollars."

PLEDGED WITH SAFETY.

"The late Dr. W. T. Bull," said a Philadelphia physician, "had, for a surgeon, unusual knowledge of drugs. His knowledge of narcotic drugs helped on his surgical success. To a patient of Dr. Bull an operation was almost a pleasure."

"He was once talking about the painful drugs that suicides take, when there are so many deadly drugs of an actually agreeable nature."

"He said one of his patients, years ago, tried suicide unsuccessfully. In the magistrate's court Dr. Bull testified in the man's behalf, and the magistrate said:

"Well, young man, since you seem to have a good character, I'll let you off on condition that you promise not to repeat this experiment."

"I'm not likely to repeat it," said the reclaimed suicide earnestly. "Nobody who has tried rat poison ever tries it again."

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

BEAR HUNTING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—II.

From the Brin River Valley we moved on, with a favourable slant in the wind, to a very beautiful inlet on the western side, unmarked in the latest Admiralty charts, but known to the Indians as the Inlet of Gilt-tu-yees. Here we found slides extending over a mile of country, a well-known haunt for bears at this season of the year, but still covered with snow, with green strips of grass along the edges of the ravines. We left camp early in the afternoon of our arrival at this glorious land-locked inlet, in plenty of time for a good spy and an evening stalk, nor had we to wait for more than half an hour under the shadow of the trees on the side facing the bear ground before a large black bear stepped into the sunlight on a knoll 500 feet above the water. He was three-quarters of a mile away when we first saw him, and looked immense. We watched him walk down to a narrow torrent of snow broth, where he drank eagerly, and then we sent the canoe flying across the inlet as fast as four pairs of arms could make her go. Directly her keel grated on the rocks we were ashore and off uphill after him. The wind had died away, and it became intensely still. At last we stood on the plateau, within fifty yards of where we had last seen our bear, and, glancing downwards to the canoe, could see an oar held vertically in the direction of camp, telling us that our bear was ahead of and above us, though still invisible to us. With rifle at the ready we carefully approached the clump of trees indicated, and were actually within fifteen yards of the beast, when with an angry cough he was gone. Regrets were useless; we rushed to the highest point near us, and could follow his track through the brush by the swaying of the branches, but he never gave us the slightest chance of a shot. We spent several days at Gilt-tu-yees, but owing to the mild weather our chances were ruined by the thunder of continual avalanches, keeping game on the move and bears in the recesses of the forest. Day and night one heard a continuous roar as thousands of tons of snow fell ceaselessly in all directions.

From Gilt-tu-yees we moved back thirty miles to Kitlope, at the head of Gardner Inlet proper, in the hope that the fortnight's interval might have brought fairer weather. We took up our abode in a deserted Indian hut at the mouth of the Kitlope river. On the afternoon of our arrival we separated for the evening hunt, my companion watching some excellent slides at the junction of the Kitlope and an unnamed river that evidently drains the country to the northward and eastward of the Kitlope, while I took the Indians and the canoe to watch all the country for a mile down the west side of the inlet. We were soon afloat and had not rowed a furlong before the men sighted a bear on some narrow slides about a mile away. He was feeding close to the water, so we had to use the utmost caution. As we came nearer he would stop feeding occasionally, looking anxiously in our direction, and, though a bear's eyesight is his weakest point, we rested on our oars until he again set to work munching great mouthfuls of grass from the openings among the trees. What little wind there was favoured us, and we were soon ashore, immediately below the strip of covert in which he was feeding.

The avalanches in this particular section of the mountains had cut the forest into consecutive strips of covert, leaving regular rides between each section, just as clean cut and bare of timber or undergrowth as the rides in any English game covert. Frank noiselessly stole up the slide where the bear had last been feeding in case he broke back. David and I taking the next one where we imagined he might next emerge. Five minutes, ten, twenty passed. A twig cracked, and out he came into the sunlight less than forty yards away, a glorious spectacle of a wild animal at home. He never saw us, as we crouched beside a log. The sun shone straight into his eyes and appeared to daze him, so I drew a bead on his broad shoulder and let him have it. It was the easiest chance imaginable, and no duffer could have failed to take advantage of it. This, our third bear, had a coat every bit as fine as his predecessors, and in size ranked a little smaller than our second.

Rowing home in the twilight we watched a Kemano Indian stalking a small brown bear on the hill above us, and were greatly interested to see the stalk end in the discomfiture of the Indian and the bear galloping a mile away over the distant snowfields. We hunted in the vicinity of the mouth of the Kitlope river for at least ten days, and saw during that time at least a dozen bears, some of which doubtless were seen twice over. With the Kitimaat and Kemano Indians May 14 is deemed the first day of bear shooting from the fact that the average spring is so timed that the date in question is accepted as approximate.

Our fourth bear came to hand after many unsuccessful stalks in the Kitlope country. We camped at the mouth of the Brin river, twenty-five miles from Kitlope, and were watching some slides in the vicinity, when, half a mile away, a big black bear suddenly scrambled to the top of a withered pine tree in full view of the canoe. We were at a loss to account for this extraordinary behaviour when she lowered herself down again, and we went after her. The hillside at this point proved to be very precipitous, choked with fallen timber and dense underbrush, so thick that little or nothing could be seen until we climbed up a few hundred feet on to the rocky plateau where we had first seen the bear, when we paused for breath. Below us lay the canoe containing our companions; above us a steep but narrow cleft

in the rock showed us the stunted tree the bear had so recently climbed, and we crawled upwards beside a small cascade among the rocks to a point that seemed to cover the place where the bear lay feeding. Quietly we crawled up and peered over. She must have looked up almost at the same instant, for our first shot, fired as she galloped away up the narrow cleft in the rocks, splintered the rocks ten yards ahead of her. She turned slightly at the second bullet, lost her balance on the slimy boulders, and the next moment came tumbling head over heels to the edge of a steep bluff, over which she fell 50 feet on to a ledge of jagged rocks below. Here she feebly tried to regain her foothold without success, and when we reached her after her second fall she was entangled in the bushes, stone dead. Meanwhile, our voices were drowned by overwhelming cries from a small cub. The little creature we easily caught, and subsequently regaled with a mixture of condensed milk and sugar. It is now the pet of the children in the park of Vancouver City.

May 28 proved to be the red-letter day of our trip. We left our camp at Brin river at

vast, precipitous rock wall towered upwards into the clear blue sky.

Every sense was naturally on the alert at the proximity of the bear, but the denouement was certainly unexpected. I heard Frank's excited yell from above me: "Look out, below there!" There was only one possible way to look, and that was along the game trail, but I certainly never expected to see that great brute appear suddenly on the very path on which I myself was standing, less than fifteen yards away. If he had not received a bullet in his great chest almost the instant he appeared in sight he would have undoubtedly pushed me off the trail. At the shot he fell sideways down-hill, and a second shot through the neck effectually settled him. This was the largest black bear killed up Gardner last season, a very fine male in perfect coat. Even the Indians, who speak of a skin with the critical eyes of a fur trader, were obliged to confess this great bear was one of the best they had ever seen. It took three of us to lift him out of the wedge into which he had fallen and roll him downhill towards the canoe. We had now the carcasses of two heavy bears on

of the two men amidst a thicket of cottonwoods. When we next saw them they were within a hundred yards of the unsuspecting bear, and we could see the glimmer of the rifle barrel in the sun. With the report of the shots the bear galloped away, but had not run a hundred yards before he rolled over among the rocks and we soon scrambled up to him. He proved to be a remarkably fine brown or cinnamon bear, only a few inches shorter than our last black one, with a coat of almost chestnut hue, thick and glossy. My companion, who has probably killed more bears than any other non-professional hunter in British Columbia, was justly proud of the beast.

We had now three bears to engage our attention for the next three hours, and while three of us set to work skinning, David prepared a savory meal. It took us until three in the afternoon to clean and stretch the skins, when suddenly Frank exclaimed, "Look there!" We all sprang to our feet and followed the direction of his outstretched hand. There, less than half a mile uphill, fast asleep on a huge isolated boulder, lay a great black bear. Incredible though it may seem, we had for more

a mile before Frank finally gave him the coup de grace, he was obviously ours from the first. It turned out subsequently that the first bullet, aimed for his shoulder as he lay outstretched, had struck him too low, and was within an ace of inflicting a trivial wound that would have lost him to us for ever.

Our luck for the day was now about finished, for though we sighted yet another bear on the east side just before sundown, he was too high up, and it was too dark, too late, and too dangerous to go after him. We cruised down the Inlet for another fortnight, and saw bears in several of the subsidiary valleys, but with our great day at the Brin River our adventures were practically at an end. We were detained by contrary winds and bad weather for another week before reaching the nearest settlement, when a south-bound steamer might be expected, and two idle days had to be wasted before a steamer of any kind came along and bore us southwards.

Looking back at the results of that trip and the number of bears seen, I am more than ever convinced of the necessity of being on the spot as early in the spring as possible, for once the leaves cover the cottonwood bushes the bears are lost in a veritable jungle.—John H. Wrigley in The Field.

THE LADY AND THE TARPON

One day I said to my boatman: "It's twelve minutes to twelve o'clock let's start for the launch and hurry to the hotel." He answered, "Your wife has just hooked a fish." I looked back and saw at once that she was fast to a hummer. I quickly reeled up; we anchored our boat and followed her in the launch. This fish was a heavy one and only made three jumps, none of which carried it clean out of the water. It was plain to me that she was in for a long and hard fight—how long, none of us ever dreamed. The fish zig-zagged and fought clean into the breakers. At this time it was fully 600 feet from the boat. Occasionally it would raise its head and slash the water into foam; so far from the boat that one could scarcely tell whether it was a small whitecap breaking or the silvery head of the fish. It carried her down the pass, going with the tide past Tarpon Inn to the lighthouse, fully two miles from shore. She had now been fighting this fish for two hours, and I wished with all my heart that she had never hooked it. Just about this time the most unfortunate thing that could happen did happen. Her reel-handle unscrewed and came off, the screw dropping in between the latticed board flooring which covered the bottom of the boat. To add to her difficulties the flooring was nailed fast. I ran as close alongside as I dared, just in time to hear her command her boatman to rip it up, which he quickly did. Soon the screw was found and, believe it or not, she fixed on the handle, and screwed it on, unaided by her boatman. Meanwhile, she held on and kept a tight line as best she could. With the reel again in order, she started hard after the fish, now easily 250 yards from the boat. About this time I remembered that in the morning she had asked me to buy her boatman a new gaff, and had told me that the one we had was too short and utterly unfit for the work. From this time until within a quarter of a mile of Lydia Ann, I really suffered. I would have given any price for a fit gaff, and not a chance in the world was there to get one in time.

Three hours had passed, and the utmost that rod and tackle would stand was to get the fish within perhaps fifty feet of the boat, with occasional runs of fifty to seventy-five feet. Nerve-wearing hours passed—the fish now within twenty feet of the boat. Occasionally the tarpon would roll to the top and we could see that it was seven feet long, or nearly so.

Nearer and nearer she brought her prize, every minute closer and closer to the boat. The fish was fairly licked, but fought on, resisting with every atom of strength each inch of line she reeled in. At 4:15 p. m., the boatman was standing up with his pitiful, short little gaff in hand; the tired angler doing her best to bring the fish within gaffing distance. At 4:17 the gaff was driven home, only to tear out and snap the line. The fish seemed unable to get away, but lay broadside on the water, notwithstanding the line was broken. Again the boatman tore out. Then, sad to relate, the incoming tide drifted the boat too far away and the fish slowly swam out of sight, rolling from one side to the other as it went down. We put on full power, and soon the launch was alongside and, we had the now weeping little woman aboard. I know that my eyes were far from dry. Her boatman's cheeks were dripping tears, and while my boatman's face was almost entirely hidden, I could see that his chin was quivering just a little and that he, too, was feeling dead sorry for the game little 120-pound lady who had lost her prize after a fight of four hours and twenty-nine minutes, merely because of an unreliable gaff.

When we arrived at the hotel, however, everybody was so very kind and sympathetic, that soon everything was forgotten, except glory for the fish and the certainty that he was a chieftain of his tribe.—Will H. Dill, in Field and Stream.

"My boy," said a baker to a Scotch laddie who complained of the quality of his pies, "I made pies before you were born." "Ay," said the youngster sadly, "this is ane o' them."

It's too bad laughter in sleeves doesn't come from the funnybone instead of hypocrisy.



AT THE CLOSE OF A
DAYS RARE SPORT

four in the morning, and had not travelled a mile before we spied a heavy black bear on the east side of the inlet, feeding amidst thick cottonwood brush within a hundred yards of the water. From our point of view he could not have chosen a better position. The wind blew steadily in our faces; above where he was feeding impassable crags towered away up to the snow line; down wind his retreat was cut off by a precipice, and when we had hastily blocked his only outlet on the up-wind side we realised he was bound to afford a shot. It was, however, a dangerous manoeuvre to give him our wind before the canoe reached shore, but we were ready directly the keel grounded, and were up the hill before the bear realised his awkward predicament. He was probably just out of his winter quarters, for he sulked in the bushes out of sight. I motioned Frank to stir him up, and waited by the trunk of a dead tree, where a narrow game trail led through the bush in his direction. From this position I moved forward to a point where the game trail crossed a narrow cleft in the steep hillside, offering perhaps fifteen or twenty yards' clear view ahead. Through the tops of the pine trees on the left one could see the silvery glimmer of the sea below, and on the right the

board, the female of the previous night and the one just killed, so we hoisted the spritsail and made short tracks to a length of sandy beach, where the warm sun offered a congenial point for the operation of skinning.

At this particular point Gardner Inlet takes a complete rectangular bend, its course changing from a direct N.E. by E. to one in an almost contrary direction. This huge bend forms a sheltered bay on the eastern side, where the sun had evidently melted the snow earlier than usual, and the resulting avalanches had left a succession of bare slides stretching from the water's edge for a mile up to the snow line. Every inch of this grand country needed careful spying, nor were we long in finding what we were in search of.

David, whose keen eyes were glued to the rock walls immediately below the snow, was the first to sight him, a great brown fellow, though whether a grizzly or not we were unable to determine at the distance. The country was more or less open, with here and there clumps of stunted trees in the centre of glades devoid of underbrush, while the wind-swept slides were completely bare of covert. My companion and his guide were soon away up hill after this bear, and for a time we lost sight

than two hours cooked our food, laughed, talked, and smoked our pipes while that bear walked up and had gone to sleep practically within rifle shot. With his head resting on his outstretched forepaws, he was evidently oblivious of our proximity.

From where we stood the bare hillside stretched upwards to the snow line a mile away, and he lay on a boulder about halfway up the slope. Frank and I had merely to change our boots for rubber-soled shoes, throw off our coats, and away up the centre of a narrow cleft filled with muddy, melting snow. Beneath this crust of snow a noisy little stream dashed downwards in a series of waterfalls to the sea below, effectually drowning any noise from our footsteps, affording us a grand approach to within a hundred yards of the bear. The wind was just right, and an easier stalk could hardly be imagined. Then we climbed 10 to 15 feet to the lip of the gully, raised our heads cautiously, to find ourselves within fifty yards of the still sleeping animal. One had but to raise the rifle to a convenient position, push up the safety catch, and draw a fatal bead on his shoulder. At the shot he fell or rolled off the rock in one frenzied dive into the thicket below, and though he wormed his way for half

“Now,” he said, “get dressed; and after breakfast thank those seventeen animals for spending the night with you, and then take them back to the creek and throw them politely into the water.”

So after breakfast, Louis and Joe, joined by Helen and Eunice and Phyllis, took a painful of crabs down to the creek, and soon seventeen astonished crabs were back with their families, telling the story of their surprising



From the Painting by Frank W. Benson.

Over £3,500,000 was bequeathed last year to charitable institutions in the United Kingdom.

creek, and soon seventeen astonished crabs were back with their families, telling the story of their surprising

IMPERIAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY SYSTEM

At the present day all parts of the British Empire are linked together more or less closely by means of a network of submarine cables. The rates charged for messages sent over this network are, however, extremely high, and owing to these high rates, although they are less than those formerly in force, the general public in every country has become accustomed to look upon the use of the cable as a costly luxury beyond the reach of ordinary men. This is proved by the fact that the percentage of messages sent by cable, other than business and press messages, is extremely small. If the cable companies halved their rates, charging 6d. instead of 1s. a word (the present charge between England and Canada), the result would be an increase in the number and length of business and press messages, but the price would still be too high to render the cable of much service to the less wealthy, and the cable companies would have more than to double the amount of traffic they handle in order to earn the same dividends as at present. Cable companies have to earn enormous sums of money in order to meet the great annual expenses due to the repairs and maintenance of their cables before they can begin to make a profit, and their initial capitalization has to be very large, owing to the great first cost of the cable, averaging, as it does, from £200 to £400 per mile.

The Progress of "Wireless"

Mr. Marconi has, however, provided a system of telegraphy which renders the attainment of cheap telegraph facilities no longer a pious hope practically impossible of realization, but one that can be realized immediately. A beginning has already been made. The Transatlantic wireless service was inaugurated in October, 1907, between Ireland and Canada, the charges being reduced from 1s. per word for business and private messages and 5d. per word for press messages to 5d. and 2d. respectively, these charges not including the land line charges on both sides of the Atlantic. The land line companies in Canada and America, owing to their intimate connection with the cable companies, do not allow the Marconi Company the same benefits and rebates as are allowed to the cable companies, otherwise the rates would be still further reduced. The Marconi Company has as yet opened the wireless service only between Montreal and London, on the principle that it is wise, at the start, not "to bite off more than you can chew"; but great strides are being made, and it is expected that the service will soon be extended to other cities, and eventually to the whole country.

The first wireless messages across the Atlantic were sent from the Canadian station at Table Head, in Cape Breton, in 1902. This station was afterwards removed to its present site, five miles inland, and there greatly enlarged. Ever since 1902 Mr. Marconi has been conducting experiments and making new discoveries and improvements until, at the present day, wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic, over a distance of 2,000 miles, is an assured success. Owing largely to ignorant mis-

representations, the general public has the impression that wireless telegraphy has many faults and defects that the cables do not possess. When wireless telegraphy was first invented it certainly had some limitations, first as to the distance over which it was possible to communicate; secondly, as to secrecy; thirdly, as to truthfulness; but these difficulties, real or imaginary, have been done away with as the system has been developed and extended. In the early days of the invention it was considered a great feat when wireless telegrams were transmitted across the English Channel. Mr. Marconi made such rapid improvements in his system, however, that in 1900 he thought he had sufficient data to enable him to design a new station of sufficient power to bridge the distance separating the Old and New Worlds. The Poldhu Station was completed in 1901, and Mr. Marconi received the first signals across the Atlantic from this station in Newfoundland towards the end of that year. A station was therefore constructed in Canada, on the invitation of the Canadian Government, and by the end of 1902 it was found possible to transmit from this station and receive the messages so transmitted at Poldhu, in Cornwall. The station at Poldhu, not being so large as the Canadian station, was unable to send signals of sufficient strength to be read in Canada, and it was therefore enlarged.

Early Difficulties

Many curious phenomena previously unknown were discovered during the early experiments in transmission of signals across the Atlantic. It was found that messages could be read by night, while no signals could be read at the receiving station by day. It was found also that the strength of signals varied greatly from minute to minute, and until these difficulties had been overcome it was useless to attempt to open the service for the transmission of paid messages, although early in 1903 a short Press message was sent to the Times until a breakdown in the plant occurred, which performance put a stop to this also. From 1903 to 1907 Mr. Marconi devoted practically his entire attention to investigating the causes of the variation in the strength of signals and devising means for overcoming the trouble. His investigations led him to the conclusion that the existing stations were not suitable for the work required of them, and therefore the Canadian station was removed and greatly enlarged and a new station built in Ireland. Experiments were then continued and many subsidiary improvements made in the plant whereby safety and trustworthiness were assured until, after exhaustive tests extending over a long period, it was found that the system was thoroughly trustworthy, and it was decided to open the stations for Press traffic, which was started on October 17, 1907. On February 3, 1908, the service was extended to private and business telegrams between Montreal and London. The number of words transmitted during the past year is in the neighborhood of 300,000. The majority of this very respect-

able figure consisted of code words, a fact which refutes those who say that wireless can handle only plain English. Wireless telegraphy, although still a child, has a remarkably healthy digestion, and can digest everything that the cables can digest; although at present the number of words handled per day is small, it would not be rash to prophesy that during the next twelve months the number of words transmitted will be at least five millions.

Trustworthiness and Speed

It is a remarkable fact that, although 300,000 words have been transmitted by wireless, only two mistakes have been reported which can be attributed to the wireless system; other mistakes have occurred, but these, in every case, except on these two occasions, have been traced either to the British Post Office land lines or to the land lines in Canada or America. This fact should be an effective reply to the statements that the system is not to be trusted. People say that wireless telegraphy can be tapped. This certainly could be done, but only at considerable expense, and, as it is easy to send messages in code—in fact, by far the larger part of telegraph business is in code—it remains to be seen what benefit it would be to any one to tap the messages. People do not realize that it is extremely easy for any one familiar with the Morse code to read the messages inside and often outside any ordinary telegraph office in the country, and, this being so, no one would go to the expense of erecting receiving stations for the purpose of reading the messages sent by wireless when they could read the same messages at any office on the land line connecting the wireless stations with London or Montreal.

Since the opening of the wireless service across the Atlantic, Mr. Marconi and those associated with him have been conducting experiments with a view to increasing the speed of transmission. At the present time the average speed of sending is 24 words per minute. Theoretically there is no limit, as there is in the case of cables, to the speed at which messages can be sent, and it is expected that the speed will shortly be increased to 60 words per minute. Moreover, Mr. Marconi has lately devised a method of duplex wireless telegraphy which, when installed on this service, will again nearly double the speed of working, and which will eventually mean a further reduction in the rates charged. The Marconi Company has to compete against 16 cables across the Atlantic whose service is, without a doubt, the best cable service in the world, and whose cable rates are the lowest for the length of cable laid. If, therefore, wireless telegraphy can effect a reduction in rates between Canada and England in the face of such efficient cable competition, where the cable service is now so efficient the value of wireless telegraphy will obviously be infinitely greater.

A Network of Wireless Stations

It has been shown that wireless telegraphy can be worked with success over distances up to 2,000 miles; and although Mr. Marconi and

those who have assisted him in his experimental work are of the opinion that with slight extra initial expense considerably greater distances could be bridged successfully, I will confine myself to describing a network of world-wide wireless connecting all British possessions by means of power stations, none of which will be required to transmit or receive over as great a distance as separates the existing successful trans-Atlantic wireless stations, and will define a scheme whereby all British possessions could intercommunicate and communicate with the centre of the Empire, at a cost of 1d. to 8d. a word, in the case of the most distant British possessions, and at the same time show that even this extremely low rate could be still further reduced to a uniform penny a word throughout the Empire.

The route from England to Australia would be as follows: England to Malta (1), Malta to Cairo or Alexandria (2), (as far as distances are concerned the Malta station could be omitted), Cairo to Aden (3), Aden to Bombay (4), Bombay to Colombo (5), Colombo to Singapore (6), Singapore to Perth (7), Perth to Adelaide (8), Adelaide to Sydney (9), Sydney to Wellington, New Zealand (10).

The route to China would be from Singapore to Hongkong (11).

To Africa there would be two routes, one on the east and an alternative route on the west coast. On the east coast the route would be from Aden to Mombasa (12), Mombasa to Durban (13), Durban to Cape Town (14). On the west coast, England to Bathurst (15), Bathurst to Sierra Leone (16), Sierra Leone to St. Helena (17), St. Helena to Cape Town (18).

An alternative route to India and Australia connecting these two great countries with Africa could also be laid by the erection of stations at Mauritius (19) and Nelson Island (20). The connection with the Western Hemisphere has already been effected by means of the existing station at Glace Bay. Another station should be erected at Montreal (21) to communicate direct to the West Indies (22), which islands should all be connected together by means of short-distance stations of small power. Yet another station should be put up in British Guiana (23), where the existing cable charges are 7s. per word, and another station in Canada at Vancouver (24). Mr. Marconi expects to be able to communicate direct from the present Glace Bay station to Vancouver, in which case it would be possible to have another link to the east by a larger power station at Vancouver communicating direct to Hongkong. But this latter distance is beyond the range to which we are at present confining ourselves, although it will undoubtedly be possible to bridge this distance in the near future. Other stations of moderate power could be erected at places such as the Gold Coast, weaving the smaller portions of the Empire into the network.

The Cost

Those in the position to judge state that a station of a range of 2,000 miles can be erected

and equipped for £55,000, and operated for a sum of £10,000 per annum, any earnings over which would be gross profit. If the Imperial Government and the Governments of the great self-governing Colonies and Dominions were to convince themselves of the practicability of such cheap telegraph rates, they would surely be willing to obtain the great benefits that would accrue from a penny-a-word service, and enter into a contract for the erection of such stations for a fixed sum of, say, £55,000 per station, or agree to pay the actual cost of construction, plus a fair percentage profit to the contracting company, and allow the company either £10,000 per annum per station and the tolls collected at a penny a word, or, say, £20,000 per annum, the Government retaining the tolls. Another arrangement might be made whereby the Governments paid the contracting company £10,000 per annum, and the Governments worked and operated the stations themselves. Such arrangements would have to be gone into very carefully, but they present no difficulties that cannot easily be surmounted, while the cost to each colony and the Imperial Government is obviously extremely small compared with the inestimable advantages that would be obtained. To equip and erect all the stations described, 24 in number, would entail an outlay of £1,320,000, surely a very small sum to provide an Imperial penny telegraph rate; the annual outlay would cost the British and Colonial Governments collectively £250,000 a year, if the contracting company were to receive the tolls as their profits, or, say, £500,000 per annum if the Government retained the tolls, or £250,000 per annum if the Government worked and operated the stations themselves. In any case except the first, the Governments would have to deduct the tolls collected from the annual payments to the contracting company to arrive at the cost of a penny-a-word service to themselves, and as it is not unreasonable to conclude that the average number of words handled at the reduced rate would soon average 15,000 words per day per station—surely a very moderate figure—this would give an income of £22,500 per station, or £540,000 for the system, and the system would thus show a handsome profit. To equip the most important stations, 15 in number, neglecting small dependencies, and alternative routes, would entail an initial outlay of £825,000 and an annual outlay of £150,000.—London Times.

"That will do," said an irate lady to her Irish "general"; you will leave now, and you needn't bother me about a recommendation." "Faix," replied the girl, "O! he no intention o' givin' ye a recommendation! O! I'll tell the truth about ye to ivery girl thot axes me!"

Tommy—"Mr. Young, my sister Laura said at table this morning that she thought you had the prettiest moustache that she ever saw." Mr. Young—"You oughtn't to tell things that you hear at table, Tommy." Tommy—"But she's going to give me a penny for telling you."

Tales of a Lion-Hunter

One day (writes Captain Fritz Duquesne, the big game hunter, who has just given an account of his African adventures), just as the blue haze of morning was lifting from the forest, I saw a flock of vultures sailing in the air and swooping from time to time. I knew there was dead meat somewhere near. I started out in search. In a quarter of an hour, right under where the vultures were circling, I heard the crunching of bones in a clump of rocks half hidden in the high grass. There was that unmistakable sound of some large animal eating and tearing flesh. After manoeuvring for some time I came across a wide trail of crushed, blood-stained grass, showing that some large animal must have been dragged. No animal but a lion could drag a body big enough to make such a large trail.

Cautiously approaching the rocks, I heard the animal's satisfied growls and saw the ravenous vultures, hook beaked and hungry eyed, awaiting their chance to swoop down. I had to be careful, for if the vultures gave the danger signal all chance of getting the game would be lost. After crawling a few yards further I got a peep between the rocks. Lying down, with two cubs suckling, was a beautiful lioness chewing at the rump of an impala antelope. I hated to shoot, but I was a hunter, and there was nothing else to do. Although I could see the lioness in a general way, it was a particularly hard shot, as there were many thorn bushes and stones in my road.

The vultures were getting uneasy. I moved, and they all rose with a heavy flapping of wings. The lioness, startled, sprang to the top of the rocks, the cubs following. It was so sudden that I fired without taking aim and missed the mother, but wounded a cub. The other cub made off into the bush, the lioness following.

Marvel of Mother's Love.

I was in a bad temper through disappointment, and drew my knife to cut the throat of the wounded cub, which was whining in pain. As I put my hand down to make the thrust it licked my hand with its little hot tongue and a pleading look filled its soft eyes. It was too much like killing a baby.

I slipped my knife back into its sheath. It

was a harmless little fluffy ball, a kitten, and I picked it up and patted it. I was carrying it back to the camp when I heard a noise behind me. I looked back and saw the mother slip into the undergrowth. I knew then that there was going to be trouble. Two or three times around the camp that day the yellow form of the lioness was seen flitting across partly exposed places in the bush.

I washed the cub's wound and put some healing preparation from my medicine chest on it. That night I gave the sentries warning of a possible danger, and took my little captive into my tent, and tied it to my stretcher. I drowsed off to sleep watching the shadow of my sentry on the tent as he passed between it and the fire.

Suddenly a jerk at my stretcher awoke me. Instinctively placing my hand on my Luger pistol, I opened my eyes, expecting, if anything, to see the guard. My heart almost stopped. To move meant destruction, for there, on three legs, with an angry snarl and one paw raised to strike, was the lioness in the half light that the dying camp fire threw through the flaps of the tent.

My brains were of no use to me, for they ceased to work. In silent fear, almost paralyzed, I lay. The lioness grabbed the cub and gave a tug. The cord that held it snapped, overturning my stretcher. She turned and bounded through the door, carrying her precious offspring. A shot shattered the silence of the night. I sprang to my feet and saw the guard standing over the quivering form of the faithful lioness, still holding her beloved cub in her mouth. She was dead.

A Bloodstained Trail.

It seemed a pity, to kill this motherly beast, but it was too late to be sorry. How she ever passed the guard baffles me. A few days afterward, while one of the shikarees (native hunters) was stalking antelope for food, he came across a weak little cub that was evidently dying of starvation. He brought it to the camp. It was so like the one I had wounded that I have no doubt it was the other cub of the lioness the guard shot. We raised the cubs "on the bottle."

On another occasion we were camped on a

stretch of veld near the Kafu River. A number of mules that we used for transportation purposes were in a kraal some distance from the camp. About midnight, when the whole camp, with the exception of the guards, was asleep, a wild screech, followed by the unmistakable roar of a lion, came from the direction of the mules. We were too familiar with the sounds not to know what was happening.

Seizing my rifle and rushing from my tent, I made straight for the noise, preparing for emergencies as I did so. A half dozen natives were beside me. We were halfway to the kraal when a couple of shots sounded from the direction of the guards, and the next instant the huge bulk of a lion came in leaps and bounds toward us. As soon as he saw us coming he turned at right angles and made for the bush. As he did so I raised my rifle and emptied the magazine at his form, which was soon lost in the blackness of the night. Notwithstanding that my shots were fired only as luck shots, I could tell that I had at least wounded the animal by a low growl of pain that escaped him.

The next morning before daybreak we resumed the search for the lion. As the first signs of dawn broke through the east we came on the lion's bloodstained spoor. We followed it for ten minutes; then it led into the open field.

There, illuminated by the first light shafts the sun shot through the hills, lay the lion, stretched out at full length. Beside him sat a huge blond lioness licking a wound in his back.

My first impulse was to drop on my knees and shoot. But something in my heart revolted. It was so pathetic, this lioness so like a woman; she seemed a civilised being and I a savage.

In Defence of Her Mate.

We advanced, and the lioness, seeing us for the first time, sprang up and defiantly approached a few yards, her tail whipping the air. She returned to the lion, and stood over him, and then, as though deciding to fight, made a mighty leap toward me. I raised my rifle and pulled the trigger. There was no explosion. I pulled back my rifle bolt to thrust a cartridge into the barrel, when I saw that the magazine was not loaded. Trusting to fate and my legs, I dropped my useless weapon and ran for the nearest tree, the lioness gain-

ing on me in leaps and bounds. I had not succeeded in reaching the tree when a shikaree broke through the bush in the distance and opened fire with an automatic rifle, driving a couple of bullets into the lioness's back. She dropped without a groan. Had the shikaree missed or used a slow working rifle I no doubt would have been chewed, if not killed.

After getting my breath I examined the lion who had started out to get. He was not dead. I found that he had been shot through the rump. His hind quarters were paralyzed and he had dragged himself with his forepaws at least a mile. He rolled his eyes helplessly as we looked him over. Not a murmur came from him. He seemed to wait in silence, like a Roman, for the death stroke. One shot put him out of his misery.

Deadly Fight at the Water Pool.

On one occasion I had the good fortune to witness a scene, in which a leopard was the chief actor, that left an indelible picture in the gallery of my memory.

I was hunting one day, with a shikaree, for food. We were unsuccessful in getting a shot on the veld and so decided to wait at a vlei (water hole) till the game came to drink.

A second or two later the broad horns of a buffalo bull showed through the leaves and then came a cow with a calf. They came to the water and drank. I did not shoot, as I wanted one of the smaller antelopes.

All at once, like an arrow, from the tree above, shot the form of a leopard on to the back of a buffalo calf. In a flash there was a wild stampede. All ran but the buffalo cow, the mother of the calf. When the calf was struck it fell either dead or unconscious, and the snarling leopard stood over its prey for a second. Then the cow charged and hurled the marauder from her prostrate young. A fight commenced in earnest.

The leopard sprang to its feet and in an instant was on the back of the cow. With the agility of a wrestler she fell and rolled over her aggressor, arising to her feet again in a flash. Before the leopard could spring she rushed at him with a bellow like a fog horn, struck him full on and tossed him into the water. In a moment the leopard was on the bank again. It sprang at the cow's throat but missed as she dodged aside. Again the leopard sprang. The cow fell back lifted her head and caught it full underneath, her horns penetrating the leopard's body.

The leopard roared with pain as it fell to the ground, bleeding freely from its double wound, and the cow covered with gashes from her antagonist's claws.

The leopard sprang on the back of the cow, but she easily shook him off. She stood for a moment and then tried to stagger away. The buffalo made a rush and, hurling him to the ground, thrust her horns again into his helpless body. He offered no resistance; but rolled over on his side and died.

The buffalo sniffed the dead body for a few minutes, then, satisfied with her work, went to her dead calf and licked it, moaning in pathetic anguish.

I admired that cow too much to shoot it. My shikaree set up a cry and I fired a shot to scare her away. We went over and found the leopard's body too badly mutilated to be of any value. The calf was served that night with curry and rice.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

A certain judge recently remarked in a case that he had no recollection whatever of putting the wedding-ring on his wife's finger. To test the memory in connection with things familiar a writer in the Strand Magazine asks the following questions:—Can you correctly answer these questions without having the coins in sight? On which side of a penny is the date given? Some people are so unservant that, although they are handling the coin nearly every day of their lives, they are at a loss to answer this simple question. If I lay a penny flat on the table, how many other pennies can I place around it, every one also lying flat on the table, so that they will all touch the first one? The geometer will, of course, give the answer at once, and need not make any experiment. He will also know that, since all circles are similar, the same answer will necessarily apply to any coin. The next question is a most interesting one to ask a company, each person writing down his answer on a slip of paper, so that no one shall be helped by the answers of others. What is the greatest number of three-penny-pieces that may be laid flat on the surface of a half-crown, so that no pieces lies on another or overlaps the surface of the half-crown? It is amazing what a variety of different answers one gets to this question. Very few people will be found to give the correct number.